THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL.

The Relations of France and Mexico with the United States.

CAPTURE OF TOLUCO BY THE LIBERALS.

The Imperialists Defeated Within Twelve Leagues of the Capital.

The Liberals Capture Valuable Silver Mines.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The *Herald's* Mexican despatches report the arrival of a new French Admiral, Didelot, to confer with Marshal Bazaine on the relations of France, Mexico, and the United States. It is rumored that he is to be followed by a large squadron; but the object of the latter is variously stated. Some say for war in case of hostilities with the United States, and others say as transports to convey the French troops from Mexico to other points on this continent.

Toluca, the ancient capital of the empire, 36 miles from Mexico, has been taken by the Liberals, under General Museoz. All of the Imperial troops at the capital have been sent to retake the city, and Marshal Bazaine commands in person.

It is reported that the Liberals captured the silver mines at Pachuca and Real del Monte, and destroyed the works.

Important Liberal Successes—Toluca Captured by General Pascual Munoz—Two Silver Mines said to have Fallen into the Hands of the Juarists—The Imperialists Drawing in their Horns—French Officials to have the Management of the Mexican Customs—More Executions of Liberals—Arrival of the Ex-Rebel General Early at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, January 6.—Admiral Didelot, the new French commander, arrived at Vera Cruz on the afternoon of January 1. He proceeded immediately *en route* for the City of Mexico, to consult with Marshal Bazaine on the subject of the existing relations between the United States, France, and the "Maximilian Empire." Rumor has it that the Admiral will be followed immediately by a large fleet of naval vessels; but, at the same time, while some say that these vessels will be used in a manner hostile to the United States Government, others say that they will prove to be only transports, intended to convey the French troops from Mexico to other parts of this continent.

BAZAINE PREPARING FOR AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The very latest reports which we have received from the interior confirm one another in effect that Marshal Bazaine, acting on instructions received from France, and through the Imperial Government, is preparing for an extensive movement of some kind.

REPEATED ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The report which has reached the Imperial Government and been tolerably well confirmed, that both branches of the United States Congress passed resolutions favoring a war to sustain the Monroe doctrine, has had a very marked effect, and disposed all those in authority here to act at once.

CONCENTRATION OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES.

It is understood here, and credited, that the French and other Imperial troops will be withdrawn from several States now occupied in part by them, and concentrated at the city of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, and Orizaba. These are all strategic points, at which the Imperialists can prepare for defensive and offensive operations, or to leave the country entirely. It is said that the Emperor is placed in a very embarrassing position in regard to Matamoras. While he would like to evacuate it, in order to avoid as much as possible difficulty with the United States, he cannot do so now, as the evacuation of Matamoras would leave it too easy for the Juarists to obtain supplies, and at the same time act as a "dampener" on the Imperial cause.

The States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, and one or two others, are to be evacuated immediately. On the Pacific side, Mazatlan and one other port will only be held.

The French authorities are constantly sending large sums out of the country, in specie, to France.

AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS AT SAN JUAN GUADALOUPE.

According to the official newspaper of Fresnillo, in its issue of the 3d of January, San Juan de Guadaloupe was attacked by three hundred Liberals, among whom were twenty North Americans. The Liberals evacuated the place on the 6th, taking the road to the Spring of Reyes.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

The official newspaper of December 30 publishes the following:—

There has been discovered an attempt of assassination against his Excellency the Minister of War. The assassins were surprised and arrested on Monday, the 18th instant, with arms in their hands, and at the moment when they were about to put into execution their horrible project. The Colonel, Mariano Pico, was arrested, together with one of his accomplices, the latter giving his name as Chino Cirilo. Cirilo, on being questioned, confessed the plot, and gave the names of other individuals who were also engaged in the conspiracy, and who will speedily be arrested. The criminals are to be tried before a court-martial.

AFFAIRS AT MONTEREY.

On the 15th ult. Saltillo was crowded with refugees from Monterey. All the hotels and nearly every one of the private houses in Saltillo were crowded to excess. Some of the larger private residences were entertaining as many as forty persons.

At the latest accounts there were still at Monterey about five hundred native Mexican (Imperial) soldiers, under the respective commands of Cinajero, Montejano, and Quiroga. The two last were still holding the citadel and the Bishop's palace, while the latter picketed around the city. Three separate Liberal commands were near the city, and were expected to move upon it at any moment. United, it was said, they would make a strong force, having with them considerable artillery.

SINALOA.

Only Mazatlan is in possession of the Imperialists. The Liberals are triumphing everywhere. They have assumed the offensive quite spiritedly.

THE FRENCH TAKING POSSESSION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSES.

The very latest important information which has come to hand is that the French are expected to take possession of the custom houses in a short time. This is understood to be one of the arrangements made by M. Langlais.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

Notwithstanding the constant publication by official authority of palpable misstatements, it is very evident here that the Imperial situation is anything but encouraging. On the contrary, it is evidently becoming every day more and more embarrassing. Some of this is attributable to the impoverished condition of the Imperial treasury, to the ill feeling and non-co-operation between commanders in the field, but mainly to the fact that the Juarists are becoming powerful and active, and where they do not drive the enemy before them they at least harass them to a considerable degree. With each day there seems to come a further confirmation of the report that the Imperial forces will be mainly concentrated at Mexico city, Orizaba, and San Luis Potosi.

General Jubal Early arrived here a few days ago, accompanied by several Confederates. It is understood that he will leave to-day for the City of Mexico. He has dyed his hair and beard black. He rode all the way through the Southern States from his place of concealment in Western Virginia.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT MARAVATIO.

Information has been received verbally of an attack made on Maravatio by the Liberals and of their total defeat. It appears that the Liberal General Regules advanced upon Maravatio (which had in it at the time only a garrison of seventy men) with a large force.

The garrison of Maravatio was under the command of D. Mariano Lopez, who, when it became known that Regules was advancing, was urged by the inhabitants to surrender the place, the object of the citizens being to lessen the evils expected from the forthcoming attack. But Commandant Lopez declined, saying that he had wagered his head not to give up the place. When the citizens saw that his determination was to resist to the last, and that he would give them arms, they nobly seconded his efforts to protect the city.

REGULES' ATTACK AND DEFEIT.

Regules presented himself before the city at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of December. At the time the contra-guerilla command, under Gonzalez, was *en route* to reinforce the garrison of Maravatio. Gonzalez's command was mounted and about eighty strong. About one hundred and fifty soldiers and quite a large number of citizens were at once armed and made available for the defense of the city. Regules first move was to form his men in columns, deploying each column separately. He then made a general attack simultaneously upon three points, but was defeated at all.

At the same time the contra-guerilla command made an attack upon one of the enemy's flanks, and came very near being surrounded and taken. In this particular part of the action Gonzalez, the chief of the contra-guerillas, killed the commanding officer of the Juarist cavalry. The attack proving unsuccessful, Regules withdrew his troops to a distance of half a league from the defenses of Maravatio. Regules lost twenty-five killed, a number of wounded and eight prisoners. Among the prisoners was one officer.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

It is further reported that Regules, after his retreat from before Maravatio, was met by the command of General Menelez on a rise of ground known as Santa Clara, situated between Acambaro and Zinapecuaro, and that a battle took place there, in which Menelez was the victor, taking about seven hundred prisoners. This news comes from the City of Mexico.

MOVEMENTS AND OPERATIONS OF THE LIBERAL GENERAL REGULES.

The *Esperanza* in its issue of the 17th says:—From Jerecuaro we have been informed that a column of Liberals, under General Regules, had moved upon Acambaro on the 14th instant. The column of Imperial troops under Jaeretaro continued to advance with General Lamadried through the heart of Huasteca.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MIZANILA.

According to an official note from General Calderon, General Alatorre has agreed to surrender Mizantla to the Imperial forces.

All of the above news is derived from Imperial sources, and should, therefore, be taken *cum grano salis.*

REPORTED IMPERIAL VICTORY.

The Commandant of Zitacauro, under date of the 5th of December, reports the following:—In compliance with instructions I marched for Mulillo yesterday. At a quarter before 10 o'clock in the morning I reached San Nicolas Amealo. My object was to ascertain the route which the enemy had taken. About half an hour afterwards they presented themselves on the heights of Tuhillo. The enemy was immediately attacked and dispersed.

We then moved on to Monterillo. There a serious combat took place. The enemy was thrown into disorder, but rallied again. Another advance was made, whereupon the enemy was disorganized, and driven in all directions. The enemy had four killed and ten wounded. Our infantry being greatly fatigued, and the cavalry suffering from the encounters of the day, I did not pursue them. We captured a large number of prisoners, and considerable *materiel.*

MEXICO CITY, January 1.—Toluca—the capital of the Empire, situated thirty-six miles from Mexico—has been taken by the Liberals, under General Pascual Munoz. There were with him Generals Gomez Garlardo, Riva Palacio, and Augustin Granda. All of the Imperial troops at the capital have been sent to retake the city, and Marshal Bazaine commands in person.

It was reported on Saturday that the Liberals had captured the silver mines at Pachuca and Real del Monte, and destroyed the works. No diligence has arrived from Pachuca since Friday last, which is an ominous sign.

Toluca is a fine city of twelve thousand inhabitants, and has been used for the capital of the country for forty years.

The Liberals are increasing in numbers in the State of Durango, and, unless reinforcements can be sent there, the Prefect writes that the State must be given into their hands.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Thirty-three of the zouaves who revolted at Martinique, and also on the march between Puebla and here, have been condemned to the chain gang, and to work on the public works.

In Guanjuato General Baron Armaud has assumed the command of the sub-division of Leon. Colonel Tarquet, military commander of the city of Guanajuato, was ordered to Morelia with the battalion of his command.

The Mexican *Times* say that Garcia Morales is on the American frontier; but this paper is too unreliable to quote with any idea that you are obtaining correct war news.

In each number are made-up battles in which fifty or one hundred French have routed one or two thousand well-armed Mexicans. The editor has had Figueroa routed several times, and General Figueroa happens to be one of those Mexican generals who has never yet been whipped by the Imperialists. He has taken several important posts, with garrisons, and hurried back to Orizaba and Puebla the Imperial troops just as often as they have ventured into the valley of Tehuacan.

ARRIVAL OF SILVER.

A convoy, worth $2,100,000 in silver, reached here on the 26th ult., from the mint at Queretaro. The mint here has only coined $1,636,786 during the past year. A convoy with $2,660,000 is expected soon from Guadalajara. All the mints, except the one at Chihuahua, are coining more than the mint here, which has the largest capacity of any in the empire. It is rumored that Escandon's mines at Real del Monte and Pachuca, which supply the mint here, are failing. These mines have yielded immense profits for forty years, and enriched their owner until he is the richest man in the empire.—*New York Hrald.*

THE OTERO MURDER.

Trial of Juan y Fernandez Gonzales—Charge of Judge Gilbert, and Verdict of Guilty, Etc.

In charging the jury Judge Gilbert showed that it had been proved that Otero was dead. The next question was, whether the murder was committed or not. In this case all the surrounding circumstances showed that this was murder, without any palliating circumstances. The only litigating question is, who committed this act? It is impossible for the prosecution to produce direct evidence of the commission of the act. The law does not require in circumstances of this nature direct evidence. And this does not conflict at all with the duties imposed upon the jury. All they have to do is to act on the conviction produced in their minds by the facts before them.

Many cases of wrong convictions upon direct evidence are on record; the Jackman case is an instance in point. The law admits this circumstantial evidence—which is sufficient; all the jury have to do with is the evidence which has been laid before them. What is the evidence on both sides? It is wholly immaterial which of these conspirators—if a conspiracy there was—struck the fatal blow. On the Wednesday evening Otero, Gonzales, Pellicer, and Vela left the Hotel de Cuba. On that point there seems from the evidence to be no doubt. The next step in the transaction is the testimony of the conductor of the car. On the question of personal identity you are to exhibit great care. The witness Phillips swears positively as to the identity of these men. What are the other means of identification? In the first place there are the gloves of Pellicer.

Then they find him, with Gonzales, taking lodgings, on this day of the murder at the Hotel de Cuba, and taking rooms at No. 217 Centre street, at ten o'clock the same night. All these facts are to be taken into consideration. These razors and this dagger were taken from the room of Vela and Pellicer. If Pellicer was there, it would seem that he took them from the room. Vela says that when they left the Hotel de Cuba he went to and remained at the St. Nicholas Hotel until nine or half-past nine, when he returned to the Hotel de Cuba. It is contended by counsel for the defense that Pelicer bid Gonzales "Good night" when they came out, and that the conductor is mistaken as to the identity of the latter. But Gonzales and Pellicer are seen together at ten o'clock that same night at the house in Centre street.

How came they together again so soon? As to the possession of the drafts—they were not negotiable, and yet counsel for the defense contends that Otero gave them to Gonzales for safe keeping in case they should be lost, when if they had been lost they would have been useless without the indorsement of Otero. The jury would say if the conversation in the jail came from a trustworthy source, and act accordingly. Although the prisoner is a stranger here the law treats all alike; and if the jury were satisfied that he had committed the murder, the fact that he is a stranger here should not have weight in rendering a verdict. They would, at the same time, give him the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

The jury retired at a quarter-past three o'clock, when the Court ordered a recess of half an hour. The spectators, who had listened to the speeches of counsel and the charge of the Judge with unusual quietness, took advantage of the respite of a recess, and left the court-room to enjoy the pure air of the corridors and hallways of the Court House. The prisoner did not leave the court-room, but was conducted to a seat near a window on the left hand side of the Judge's bench. He was placed in a position where he faced the assemblage, and he looked around from one part of the room to the other and to the spectators' gallery, as unconcerned as if he were merely a spectator himself.

While he was thus waiting for the verdict, the window of the court-room near where he sat was open; near this, divided by an area of ten feet, was a building, in which is a ladies' gymnasium; in the latter place some person was playing some very select music on a piano, which attracted the prisoner's attention and seemed to afford him some relaxation from the terrible ordeal through which he was passing. He listened attentively, and seemed to disregard all else that was transpiring around him, at times, by his demeanor, seeming to catch the strain of some favorite air. At length it was announced that the jury were coming into court, when all present were by degrees hushed to silence. The fact was communicated to the prisoner through an interpreter, when, by request of one of the officers of the court, he resumed his seat by his counsel, who by this time had taken their seats. The jury by this time were coming into court, and when they had taken their seats, the audience seated, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Presiding Judge, called the names of the jury.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman (W. C. Goddard)—We have.

Clerk—How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime of which he stands charged?

Foreman—Guilty.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, you say you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all?

The jury was then polled, the Clerk of the Court calling each individual by name, when the jurors and the prisoner stood up, and the verdict was recorded.

The District Attorney then made a motion that the prisoner be remanded for sentence.

The Court—The officers will take the prisoner in charge and remand him to jail.

When the verdict was rendered there was an attempt to applaud by the audience, but it was promptly suppressed by the officers of the Court.

The trial of Pellicer, the accomplice of Gonzales, will commence to-day at 10 o'clock.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 19.—The Breadstuffs Market continues exceedingly dull, and for Flour there is a total absence of any shipping demand. Small sales to the home consumers at $7 25@7 75 per barrel for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@9 50 for extra brands Northwestern, and $10@11 for do. Pennsylvania and Ohio. Fancy lots sell at higher figures. About 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $5 50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market is inactive, but the offerings are light; sales in a small way at $2 15@2 25 per bushel for fair and choice red, and $2 40@2 70 for white. Southern Rye is worth 93@95c., and Pennsylvania do. $1 03@1 05 Corn is in steady request at yesterday's figures; sales of 3000 bushels yellow, chiefly at 71c., in the cars and from store. Oats are steady at 51@52c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal, at $1@1 10 for the former.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32 50 ₱ ton, but there is little or no stock here to operate.

Naval Stores and Oils are very quiet; sales of Spirits of Turpentine at $1@1 02 and Rosin at $6 50 to $15. Linseed Oil sells at $1 43@1 44

Whisky is dull; sales of 100 barrels Ohio at $2 27, and 50 barrels refilled at $2 24.

—The following are the salaries of French Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary as they stand in the new budget:—St. Petersburg, £12,000; London, £11,000; Vienna, £8000; Madrid, £6000; Rome, £5600; Constantinople, £5600; Pekin, £4800; Berlin, £4400; Florence, £4400; Brussels, £3200; Rio de Janeiro, £3200; Washington, £3200; Mexico, £3200; Teheran, £2800; the Hague, £2800; Buenos Ayres, £2800; Athens, £2400; Munich, £2400; Frankfort, £2400; Lisbon, £2200; Copenhagen, £2000; Dresden, £2000, Stuttgart, £2000; Stockholm, £2000; Carlsruhe, £1800; Hamburg, £1800; Hanover, £1800; Bogota, £1600; Tangiers, £1300; Cassel, £1200; Darmstadt, £1200; Weimar, £1200.

INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS

Return of Ex-President Burnet to Galveston—What He says of President Johnson.

It will doubtless be remembered that Hon. David G. Burnet, ex-President of the Republic of Texas, went on to Washington some months since to present to President Johnson a petition, asking, on the part of the old soldiers of San Jacinto River and Santa Fe, the Executive clemency towards Jefferson Davis. The Galveston *News* says:—

"We have been permitted to look over some private letters addressed by Judge David G. Burnet to Mr. S. L. Allen, of this city. The private character of these letters renders their publication improper, but we have been much gratified to find that the venerable ex-President of the Republic of Texas has been so kindly received and treated by the President of the United States. Probably no one of the many thousands that have visited President Johnson has been received with more courtesy and consideration than Judge Burnet. Mr. Allen had sent his petition for pardon to be presented by the Judge, but by some means the petition got mislaid and could not be found. The Judge made known the circumstance to the President, whereupon the President at once granted the pardon without the petition, relying upon the statements made by the Judge. There are probably few instances in which the President has shown such entire confidence in any individual, and we may safely say that the confidence was never better deserved. Judge Burnet says of the President:—'He is not one of the "red tape" order, but will do right without a strict adherence to forms. He is an honest, firm, and upright man, and the best friend the South has in the Government, and if the South do not sustain him with active zeal, they will commit a grievous error.'"

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

A band of Indians have appeared on the Pedernales, within four miles of Fredericksburg, and carried off all the horses belonging to a farmer; at the same time, horses were stolen on Wolf creek, in the same vicinity.

The Tonkewa tribe, which some time since came to this city and solicited aid from the military authorities, in the matter of rations, are now scattered all through the mountain country, from thirty to fifty miles north of this point, in hunting parties of five to twenty. They are in the very region so frequently visited by Camanches and Kickapoos last winter, spring, and summer. There is great danger of conflicts between these parties and the settlers. In appearance, equipage, dress, and arms it is difficult to distinguish them from the hostile tribes now beginning anew their savage forays. We earnestly call the attention of the military authorities to the condition of the frontier, and invoke them to take immediate and active steps for the protection of the people.

We find in the Bastrop *Advertiser* the following in relation to the condition of affairs on the frontier further north, and indicating the fear of the settlers that these raids may be continued through the winter:—

"The accounts from the frontier represent the Indians as more numerous and bolder than ever. The District Court of Coryelle adjourned, and the Grand Jury were dismissed to go home and protect their families." No courts were held in Hamilton or Comanche for the same reason.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a legal gentleman in this city from a friend in Austin, dated December 16:—"Evans, of Waco, informs me that client of his left for the North at the commencement of the troubles—that he took with him a note for some $700, due in this State. On his return he brought suit—the debtor plead payment to the Confederate States and confiscation. The judge charged that the Court was bound officially to know that a *de facto* Government exercising sovereign power did exist here, and that the plea was a good one."—*San Antonio Express.*

Exhibition of Philadelphia Sketch Club.

The first annual prize exhibition of the Philadelphia Sketch Club was inaugurated by a grand reception, held last evening, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. The *salons* were well filled all through the evening by a number of our most celebrated art *connoisseurs*, who submitted the pictures on exhibition to a critical scrutiny. The works on exhibition comprise paintings in water colors and oil, pencil drawings and illuminated sketches, many of which are well worthy of the attention of the art-loving public. The hanging of the various works of art forms an exception to the general rule, in being well and carefully done, under the direction of Mr. C. F. Hazeltine, President of the Club.

The artists who have works on exhibition are as follows:—A. Bierstadt, A. F. Bellows, H. C. Bispham, G. F. Bensell, J. R. Breyoort, D. W. C. Boutelle, G. Burling, H. Balling, J. D. Barrow, J. B. Bristol, A. F. Bunner, W. H. Beard, F. E. Church, G. E. Candee, S. Colman, G. W. Connarrel, W. E. C., J. F. Cropsey, J. B. Carpenter, E. W. Cook, J. W. Casilear, C. C. Coleman, W. Crary, M. F. D. DeHass, A. Donlevy, E. S. Doolittle, F. O. C. Darley, Miss G. A. Davis, J. D. Dabour, J. H. Dalph, O. Delamothe, J. O. Eaton, S. J. Ferris, Miss K. Fay, A. Fredericks, S. R. Fanshaw, J. Fairman, D. C. Fabronius, T. J. Fennimore, E. Forbes, C. L. Yusell, S. J. Guy, J. E. Galvan, E. Greatorex, S. R. Gifford, H. P. Gray, C. F. Hazeltine, W. J. Hays E. L. Henry, J. Hope, G. P. A. Healy, G. H. Hall, W. Holberton, A. N. Henshaw, R. W. Hubbard, C. M. Jenckes, J. John, L. S. Julliard, D. R. Knight J. F. Kensett, J. Lane, H. A. Loop, E. Lottichius, E. D. Lewis, J. H. Lazarus, T. Le Clear, G. Linen, P. Manzoni, E. Mitchell, W. Morgan, C. Meyer, E. Moran, W. S. Matthews, W. Magrath, W. R. Miller, J Mulvaney, V. Nehlig, F. P. Otter, J. Oakley, G. W. Pettit, J. Pope, R. L. Pyne, A. Parton, W. E. Parrish, L. Rondel, M. Ramsey, R. H. Reed, F. Rondel, P. F. Rothermel, F. D. B. Richards, T. B. Reed, T. P. Rossiter, M. Rosenthal, E. L. S. Sommer, L. M. Spencer, A. C. Smith, M. Strongithaim, C. Schussele, J. B. Stearns, E. Tuckermann, J. Thompson, P. Villamil, H. Van Ingen, H D. K. Van Elton, L. J. Vernert, E. White, J. Wilson, S. W. Wenzler, S. B. Waugh, W. E. Winner, L. M. Wiles, G. B. Wood, Jr., J. H. Wright, W. Whittridge, A. W. Warrer, M. L. Wagner, G. H. Yewell.

The exhibition will be open to the public this morning, and will doubtless be visited by a large number of artists and admirers of the fine arts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Movements of Transatlantic Steamers.

PORTLAND, Maine, January 19.—The *Moravian* has arrived from New York, and sails for Liverpool to-morrow.

There are no signs of the *North American* or *Nova Scotian*, now due here from Liverpool.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The steamer *Corsica*, Havana and Nassau, N. P., has arrived here. She brings no news, except that the steamer *Montgomery*, hence for New Orleans, had put into Nassau, January 13, with the loss of her rudder.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton is quiet. Flour dull, and 5@10c. lower; sales of 6000 barrels at $8 90@8 20 for State; $8 40@10 25 for Ohio; and $8 95@8 25 for Western; Southern unchanged and dull. 350 barrels sold; Canadian 5@10c. lower, 300 barrels sold at $8@11 15. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork heavy and lower, at $35 for Mess. Lard heavy, at 15¼@18¼c. Whisky dull.

—The first Democratic paper in Kansas—the Council Grove *Democrat*—has just been started.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 19.

Claims against Government from the Southern States.

The Committee on Claims report in favor of throwing out all claims growing out of the Rebellion. The amount of these claims rolls up so fearfully that their payment will require more money than the country can furnish. The public debt would be doubled by their payment. In the opinion of the committee the establishment of a precedent in their payment would be very dangerous.

An Important Witness Against the Rebel General Mercer.

Captain George R. Walbridge, late Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, has just returned from Ohio, where he was ordered by the War Department in quest of an important witness in a case now pending at Savannah against the ex-Rebel General Mercer for executing certain military prisoners just before the occupation of that city by our forces.

Captain Walbridge succeeded in obtaining, after considerable trouble, the requisite witness in the person of William E. Evans, late lieutenant in the 201st Pennsylvania Regiment. His testimony is very important, from the fact that he is the only witness who can identify General Mercer as the officer who gave the order for the execution. He will testify that, on a given day in 1864, just before the Federal occupation of Savannah, Mercer rode over to the post prison, a short distance from the above city, and ordered the summary execution of seven Federal soldiers then in captivity, merely to prevent their being recaptured by our forces. The lieutenant remembers the order given by Mercer to be as follows:—"Bring out and hang those d——d Yankee soldiers higher than Haman ever hung, and send them to h——l, where they ought to have been long ago." Evans was put aboard the steamer *San Salvador* at New York, and sailed for Savannah on Saturday night last.

Immediately upon his arrival the trial of Mercer will commence, and the War Department anticipates from this late acquisition of testimony that the verdict of the court will be a capital punishment. It is understood that Mercer has surrounded himself with the best legal talent, whose line of defense will be to prove that the Union men were not executed without due trial by court-martial.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 19.—Two grandsons of Corn Planter, who are here relative to extensive land claims in the oil regions, were granted permission to address the Senate, which they did for about fifteen minutes. The principal point of the speech was to ask money to pay their expenses in coming here, and for clothing; but nothing was said about claims to land.

Mr. Connell read a bill providing for the more accurate indexing of liens against real estate in Philadelphia.

The bill incorporting the Philadelphia and Arizona Mining Company was passed.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey* has arrived from Aspinwall. The *Sacramento* sailed on the 9th from Panama for San Francisco, with the *Chauncey's* outward-bound passengers and seven hundred of the 1st United States Cavalry, which were transported from New Orleans to Aspinwall on the steamer *McClellan.*

The *Henry Chauncey* brings about $800,000 in specie.

The Isthmus was quiet. The dry season had set in.

The President elect of Colombia is expected daily from Europe in the new war steamer *Colombia.*

The suicide of Pareja, the Spanish admiral, is confirmed. It occurred in the harbor of Valparaiso.

Copper had not yet advanced at Valparaiso.

All was quiet in Peru.

The United States Minister at Bogota had notified the Government, on instructions from Washington, that the United States cannot consider the new law in regard to the condition and rights of foreigners in the Republic of Colombia as binding in any case where it contravenes existing treaties or international law. The citizens of each country are entitled to prompt reparation for all injuries to their rights by the other; and the United States Government will insist on justice to its citizens when those rights are violated.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Maryland Registration Law—Internal Improvements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—The contest in Maryland to repeal the registry law, which prevents Rebel sympathizers and their Democratic allies from voting, is growing intensely fierce. I may say, confidentially, a very large majority of the Legislature is in favor of the law as it is, and will not alter a line of it.

From present indications nearly or all the great railroad and internal improvement measures before the Legislature will be successful.

Loss of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The steamer *Charles Benton*, from Newbern for this port, was abandoned at sea, January 15, in a sinking condition. The crew, numbering twenty-eight persons, were saved by the brig *Monticello*, and landed at Holmes' Hole.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 18.—The steamship *Raleigh*, from Wilmington for Apalachicola, has put in here for repairs. The ship *Amelia* sailed hence to-day for Liverpool.

Florida.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Government has relieved Provisional Governor Marvin, and has recognized D. S. Walker as the constitutionally elected Governor of Florida.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 19, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull and irregular this morning, with very little disposition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held, with sales of 7·30s at 98⅛@98⅜; and 6s of 1881 at 104¼; 93 was bid for 10-40s; and 103⅜ for old 5-20s. State and City loans are unchanged. New City 6s sold at 92½.

Railroad shares are unsettled. Reading sold at 50⅜, a decline of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 31⅜, a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 123½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 42@42½, the former rate a decline of 1; 53¾ was bid for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 60½ for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 36 for preferred do.; 28⅝ for Catawissa common; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51½. 51½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 33½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard College.

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is little doing. 136 was bid for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 92 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 61 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 22. 28¾ was bid for preferred ditto; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 8½ for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56¾ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are in fair demand; McElrath sold at 2. This company have struck two new wells within the last five days; it is not generally known, but they receive one-half of the oil free of expense produced by the celebrated Sugar Valley Oil Company. Corn planter sold at 1 1-16; Era at ¼; Sugar Creek at 4¼@5; Dalzell at 2½; and Sugar Valley at 3¾.

We always take pleasure in commending a good sound local company to favorable notice. From the annual report of the Treasurer of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Alfred S. Gillette, Esq., we extract a few items which are worthy of especial note:—"The Girard has received as income during the past year $109,831·13. Upon loss account there has been disbursed $33,434·13; a strict fire business only has been done. The fine property at the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets has been purchased by the Girard, and the amount, $73,500, was paid out of the treasury last Saturday, without borrowing.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 6s '81.b5	104	100 sh Reading	s5 60
$100 U S 7·30s June.	98	500 sh Era Oil	⅜
$100 do.	98	100 sh Sugar Ck	c ⅝
$3500 do. lots	98	200 sh do.	b30 ⅝
$1000 do. July.	98	600 sh Dalzell lots	2
$1000 Pa W L'n	100	100 sh Sch. N	25
$10000 City 6s new. its	92	100 sh Lit Sch.	b30 81
$7500 Un Can bs. lots	24	11 sh Cam & Am.	120
$3.00 do.	24	127 sh Penna R.	c 54
$3000 C & A mtg 6s	90	100 sh Cata. pf.	b30 42½
$1000 Pa R mt 6s. 2d	92	100 sh do.	b30 42½
200 sh Sugar Valley.	3	100 sh do.	b5 42
300 sh Clinton	1	100 sh do.	42
500 sh Corn Pl.	1 1-16	100 sh do.	b30 42½
500 sh do.	b60 1⅛	4 sh Ches & W.	s5 wn 51½
400 sh Junction	1 1-16		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Corn Planter.	1	100 sh Ph& Ch R.	45
500 sh Shatton gas C	55	1000 sh Walnut Isl.	b30 40
100 sh Maple Sh.	s30. 4¼	100 sh do.	b30 40
100 sh do	b30. 5	1000 sh Story Farm	¼
500 sh Am G Pt	s5 1	500 sh Leading Ck	b30 ¼
100 sh Read	b5 50		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	138⅜	12 M.	138⅜
11 A. M.	138⅛	1 P. M.	138⅜

Market dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	138⅛	138⅜
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	133⅜	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	130
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The Money Market is characterized by extraordinary ease. Lenders eagerly offer accommodation on call at four and five, generally at five per cent., to strictly first-class borrowers, whose wants are unusually moderate, in the absence of anything like active speculation at the Stock Boards, or vigorous trade in produce and merchandise. The discount market is moderately brisk, prime short date paper passing freely at 6@7 and good to fair do. at 7½@9 per cent. per annum. The Sub-Treasury balance this evening stood as high as $80,868,330, on receipts of $1,724,770, against disbursements of $1,009,616."

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 8th says:—"The movement of the Exchange market was suspended in consequence of the banks being closed, but we noticed one sale of sterling, a ship bill for £1609 at 153, which may be regarded as an extreme rate, and one for £2000 at 108¾ for gold. One of the banks offered to draw for $10,000 at 153, which is one per cent. lower than its rate on Saturday. The sales of francs include 25,000 very first class at 3·72½. Domestic Exchange was also without any movement worthy of special notice. We noticed, however, sales of $50,000 New York sight at 1½ per cent. discount; a small amount at 1¾; $28,000 sight and five days' sight at 1¼; and $25,000 thirty days at 2¼."

—A despatch from Washington says:—"The new fifty-cent note was yesterday issued by the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. The new issue is similar to the old one in size, and differs from it only in the substitution of a finely engraved picture of General Spinner in place of ex-Secretary Fessenden, and slightly in its typographical appearance. It is the desire of the Department to call in all old notes of the denomination mentioned, in order to redeem the genuine, and destroy the immense amount of counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency."

—The three hundred deaths a year which take place in the streets of London are beginning to attract attention in the municipal councils of that city. A new city traffic regulation bill has been prepared by order of the Council, which contains some very stringent regulations. Any person under sixteen is prohibited from driving any sort of vehicle, and any person under fourteen from having temporary charge of any vehicle or horse drawing the same. There is a penalty for driving vehicles in which the driver sits inside, unless he can see on both sides as well as in front. There are numerous regulations as to the hours during which vans and laden wagons may be driven through the streets, and the pace at which they may go. It is also proposed to increase the city police, at an additional cost of £3000 pounds a year.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Prolonging Sectional Bitterness.

From the Times.

Of course very few of our readers have opportunity to see the journals published in the Southern States, and whatever they learn of the temper of these papers is gathered from partial and stinted extracts. When the great Rebellion ended by the surrender of Lee and Johnston, we all hoped that the experience of four years would have had some appreciable effect upon the so-called exponents of public opinion in the South; we fancied that the stereotyped expressions of hate against the North would at least be modified, if not silenced. We could not expect an exuberance of love; but we did think that ordinary courtesy was not too much to look for, that we might no more hear the coarse vituperation with which the Southern tar-and-feather writers before the war assailed everything that came from the North.

As regards a large number of the newly revived papers in the South, we are sorry to say that we are disappointed. They are quite as truculent and as vindictive as in the most prosperous era of pride and hate. Nearly every issue from the great cotton section furnishes some evidence of this undying malice. Northern, and especially Eastern men, are crucified in rhetoric as extravagant and with spite as malignant as in the palmiest days of women-whipping glory.

What is to be gained? The North—we speak advisedly—has treated the weaker party with a courtesy as unusual as it is magnanimous. Saving here and there an exception, which might have been expected (for the affliction is very confirmedly chronic), the Northern press has been respectful, kind, and (not meaning offense) we may say forgiving. There has been no howling for blood, no raving for confiscation, no clamoring for that punishment which, in an earlier age, would have been deemed the inevitable corollary of victory.

We do not claim special merit for this; but we consider that after the bloody terrors of the grand conflict there is no intemperance of opinion here to compare with the utterances of Southern fire-eating editors. These foolish instructors argue, as of yore, from the mouth of the pistol and the point of the bowie-knife; we resist with cool argument. They brand with opprobrious epithets, and threaten with personal violence; we reply with offers of pardon, and facilities for return to the Union. They elect the most bitter enemies to the Government to office; we simply ask these enemies to premise ordinary fealty. They hunt Federal officers, assassinate Federal soldiers, and make the presence of Federal civil agents most uncomfortable, if not dangerous. To all this our rejoinder is:—"Come back, give your word to be truly loyal, and all shall be forgiven."

In ordinary cases the press is supposed to reflect the tone of the people; but in this instance we are willing to believe that the reverse is the fact. For if the tone of certain leading journals in the Southern States may be taken to be a reflex of the popular sentiment, completed reconciliation is not so near as we had hoped for. There is a vein of ill-will apparently running through these journals which does not betoken good for the Union; the covert sneer is giving place to open defiance, and the names of some of our best men are used in a way calculated to estrange and alienate rather than to assimilate and reunite.

Certainly this is to be regretted. The results of the war are positive, the conclusions are definite, the changes thereby effected are complete and final; there can be no possible gain in cursing, while much may be achieved by moderation. We do not ask the conductors of Southern journals to admire a public man who may have been their *bete noir* in former years; but one little fact they cannot shut from their vision—these men are of the victorious side; they may say and do much that is offensive to the losing party, but nothing can be gained by making faces or calling names. Let them be met by sound argument, by compact logic, by sincere patriotism, and there will be, at least, a chance for the right. No cause ever advanced, no cause ever failed to lose, by vituperation. The mover may be ever so offensive, his conduct ever so outrageous, his motives ever so base; but the opposer who calls names gives up the contest and sinks below the level of respect.

A New Reconstruction Argument.

From the Tribune.

Neglect of general causes is a common mistake in political discussions. A writer in the *North American Review* for January has seen this defect, and undertakes to point out the "Climatic Influences as bearing upon Secession and Reconstruction." The celebrated development hypothesis of Darwin is herein made to do good service by an application of its principles to the problem of Reunion we are all trying to solve. For, obviously, the first thing we need to be sure of is, What broke up the Union that is to be reconstructed?

The causes commonly assigned are insufficient, or, at any rate, imperfectly stated. Slavery, we say, was the root of secession; but why was it? The Northern colonies held slaves. Why did the North abolish the institution, but the South retain it? Whence came the aristocratic form of society at the South, and the doctrine of State Rights? The answer our reviewer would give to all these questions is, Climate. It is climate which devoted the South to agriculture, and to that form of it which employed slavery, and out of which grew the planter class, and at the same time the poor whites. This exclusive devotion to this form of agriculture is further responsible for the adherence of the South to free trade.

If the Rebellion grew, then, not out of slavery alone, but out of all these causes which themselves sprang from one antecedent and still existing cause, the destruction of slavery and the suppression of the Rebellion do not constitute a perfect guarantee for future peace. The South maintained its peculiar institution against the opinion of the civilized world; it may renew it under another form and another name if like causes are still operative, and are not counteracted by others. The first remedy suggested is the general establishment of manufactures, which are democratic in their influence, and would avert the tendency of questions concerning free trade and protection to become sectional.

The second remedy is equal suffrage, to break down the control of an aristocracy, lifting up the poor white as well as the negro, and releasing both from the tyranny of caste. "In a country," says the author, "whose natural tendency to aristocracy is such as has been pointed out, what danger may not be apprehended from the presence of a Pariah caste whose debasement and incapacity for self-protection invites to their subjection? In the North, there is always a division into classes rich and poor, learned and ignorant, high and low; but they are never permanent. They are like the sea and the clouds; the drop which stagnates among the weeds to-day, to-morrow may reflect the hues of the rainbow. The constant interchange of position, preventing settled castes and class spirit, is one safety. But where in a State, especially one of aristocratic tendencies, there is a class distinction drawn, permanent and unchangeable because based upon nature's brand setting off a race proscribed, ignorant, and necessitous, there a weight is thrown into the scale on the side of aristocracy which it seems impossible to counterbalance." If it can be counterbalanced, it is only by a reconstruction of society in fact as well as in name.

The argument for negro suffrage is thus drawn from the aristocratic tendencies of the South, and the ballot demanded as a means of permanently controlling those tendencies, and of building up in place of them a solid and genuine democracy. The article proceeds to show in a forcible way that the remedy, if it is ever to be efficacious, must be applied at once. Delay it, permit this aristocracy to resume its power, and it will never lay it down till another war compels another surrender.

The News from the Rio Grande.

From the World.

The exciting occurrences on the Rio Grande are of little practical consequence, for nothing important is likely to follow from them. The night surprise and capture of the Imperial garrison of Bagdad by an armed party from the Texan side; the repeated demands for the surrender of the Imperial gunboat *Antonio*, and her repeated broadsides in response; the moving up the French fleet from the harbor of Matamoras, which, at daylight, opened fire upon the filibusters in Bagdad; and the marching orders given to the soldiers stationed at Matamoras, show enough of the teeth of war to quicken the blood in Southwestern veins; but there is no probability that these occurrences will embroil us with France.

The men who crossed over from Texas were mere filibusters, and their motive, doubtless, was plunder and robbery. The report represents them to have been negroes, which is improbable. It is more likely that they were negroes for the nonce—whites who had disguised themselves by blackening their faces. Their selection of the night time for their exploit was perhaps to shield themselves, under the cover of darkness, against the vigilance of our troops, as well as to take the Imperial sentinels unawares, and surprise the garrison.

These men have violated our laws; as much so as did the famous Lopez expedition in 1850 against which the President of the United States issued his proclamation, but which, nevertheless, eluded our authorities and stole out of New Orleans on its ill-fated errand. It will be recollected that General Quitman, then Governor of Mississippi, was indicted for abetting that expedition, and resigned his Governorship to meet the arrest. The same laws are in force now as then; and this is an occurrence of a similar nature. As it has taken place without the privity of our Government, and in spite of its efforts to preserve the peace on the Rio Grande, it can lead to nothing beyond a demand for explanations; probably not even to that.

For, if our Government were to be held so far responsible as to subject it to such a demand, by whom would it be made? If a trespass, it is a trespass against Mexico, whose territory has been invaded in time of peace. The only Government which we recognize in Mexico is not likely to complain, and that of Maximilian cannot, for want of any channel of communication. Will France complain? She would seem to have precluded herself by the recently published reply of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Bigelow. We were therein told that France is not responsible for things done in Mexico; that if we had any grievances against that country we must go for redress to its Government. Logically the converse of this rule must hold equally good. If France declines to listen to our complaints against Maximilian, on the ground that his is an independent Government, capable of answering for itself, she must equally decline to listen to his complaints against us, for the same reason.

The fact that all channels of complaint are thus closed should even make us more scrupulous in the observance of our appropriate duties. The time may come when we shall feel compelled to go to war to expel the Austrian prince. But that war, if it becomes necessary, must be the deliberate act of our Government, at a time selected by itself; not precipitated by a band of desperadoes and robbers, proceeding in violation of our laws. If these men can be detected and identified, they ought to be made an example of, for the vindication of the national dignity. But their disguise as negroes may render identification impossible, and baffle the efforts of justice.

Such being the legal and international aspects of this affair, one word may be added as to its political significance. Such marauding expeditions, undertaken against pretended authorities whose presence in Mexico is as irregular and criminal as theirs, will feel little of the infamy which usually attaches to guilt. They will sanctify their designs of plunder by the universal repugnance felt by this whole nation towards the victims. Our execution of the law will, therefore, be sheer force, unsupported by moral influence. The violators of the law will secretly glory in their exploits. The thirst for booty will be reinforced by the passion for adventure, and by the expected sympathy of large classes at home. The Emperor of the French ought to see in such attempts fresh proofs of the impossibility of sustaining the Mexican empire, and to arrange his plans for an early withdrawal. The recurrence of such expeditions will excite the passions and feed the hopes of the Liberal party in Mexico, and prevent tranquility so long as Maximilian remains.

Since the accession of President Johnson our Government is pursuing a judicious course towards the bastard empire. It has unequivocally signified its intention never to recognize it; but is at the same time reluctant to assume an air of menace until Napoleon has had a reasonable time for the withdrawal of his troops. Considering the connivance and countenance he received from the proceeding Administration, he is fairly entitled to this degree of forbearance. Mr. Seward, by defeating the Mexican loan, by his affected blindness to the designs of France when they were patent to the whole world, by his violation of neutrality in her favor and against the Mexicans, and in various other ways, gave Napoleon good reasons for supposing that we should acquiesce. After such encouragement given by our Government, President Johnson acts on a sense of fairness in his willingness to smooth the way for an easy and apparently unconstrained retreat.

The Sugar Prospect.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—Our advice to the farmers of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, is to plant as largely of sorghum the coming season as possible, and to make as much maple sugar as they can for home use. It is now tolerably clear very little sugar and molasses can be expected from the sugar producing region of the South. The planters say they cannot make satisfactory contracts with the freedmen if the contracts are made. The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned without passing any laws regulating labor or binding the parties to contracts, and there is an indisposition to abide by the regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau. The sugar crop in Louisiana the past year, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and contiguous parishes, falls below that of any preceding year since the culture of cane commenced. The Baton Rouge *Advocate* estimates that the entire crop in East Louisiana, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, and the Gros Tete portion of Iberville, will be under 800 hogsheads for 1865. It says:—

"In former years the same section of country produced at least 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, 10,000 barrels of molasses, 40,000 bales of cotton, and any quantity of corn. This year it will sum up about 2000 bales of cotton, 800 hogsheads of sugar, 3000 barrels of molasses, and not enough of corn to last till spring. The valuation of exportation products, taking the average yield and prices of former years, in these nine parishes, was, in round numbers, exceeding $9,000,000 per annum. The valuation will not exceed $700,000."

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE MATERIA MEDICA.—A native East Indian physician has recently described a new drug, which promises to be of some value in the treatment of bronchial affections. The plant from which it is obtained is called by the Hindoos "bakus," and is a common hedge shrub in Bengal and the upper provinces. The writer prepares an extract of the leaves, and administers it with great advantage in all cases of catarrh. When taken internally it gives rise to a sensation of warmth in the stomach, and in some cases increases the appetite, promotes expectoration when this is scanty, and diminishes it when excessive. It is considered to be an expectorant and anti-spasmodic medicine, and to have a specific action on the surface of the windpipe.

Sherman's Tribute to the Lamented General Lyon.

At a meeting of the Nathaniel Lyon Monument Association, held at Jefferson City, Missouri, on Monday last, General W. T. Sherman made the following speech:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—After the full and most excellent address of your Senator, it would be in bad taste for me to consume much of your time, but as a fellow-soldier and companion of the dead hero, I can but simply offer the soldier's commendation, and assure you that many a loving heart and many a brave far away will bound with new pleasure when they read that your Senator has come from his seat in Washington, that your Governor has presided at this meeting, and that the assembled representatives of the State of Missouri have laid aside their daily labor to do honor to one who shed his blood that you and I and those who come after us may enjoy a government of law, of liberty, and perpetuity. It was my fortune to know well the subject that has brought us together to-night—Nathaniel Lyon; he came to West Point in 1837, when I was there. He was a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, little looking like the bold, courageous leader he afterwards turned out to be. But any one observant of human nature could in his quick eye observe a determination even in his boyhood days, to grasp firmly whatever he undertook. Again in Florida, amid the everglades I met him, when manhood had given strength and form to his body and mind, and then his courage and his vindicated earnestness led many of us to say that he outstripped his discretion.

Again in California. I happened there also when he came, after he had been crowned with success at Contreras, leading a gallant charge. I saw him in California, also when was committed to him the charge, with two small companies, to cover an exposed frontier, and many who are living now remember how he toiled over the mountains, carrying boats on wagons where boats had never been seen, to the rich Indian hiding-places, amid the lakes of Clear Lake valley. Nor did he tarry there, but on through mountain passes to the old Red river country. It may be there are some old Californians here who will remember the character of that country. He struck a blow to those Indians that they remember to this day. Nor did he cease then, but with characteristic energy, which marks his whole life, he moved on to Sacramento to avenge the death of one we all loved, though you may not remember him—Captain Warner—who was killed by those Indians. Those of us who were familiar with those incidents in his career will ever remember Lyon. Thus, long, long before you had heard of him, this man, so famous with you, had been schooled in a school which simply brought forth the natural characteristics of his mind and body; and when he came to Kansas, and afterwards to Missouri, he was qualified and capable of seeing deeper and further into the purposes of men than many who make it their study.

I met him for the last time, as friend and companion, at the arsenal—at that time I a citizen, he a soldier, still a captain—captain of the 2d Regiment of Infantry. I saw at a glance, by his movement and manner, putting a little redoubt here and posting a gun, not uttering a word, erecting a scaffolding in one place, and punching a hole through a stone wall in another place, that the men plotting to destroy this Government and seize that arsenal would meet more than they bargained for if they attempted it. Then, for the first time, when arsenal after arsenal had fallen, and fort after fort yielded on the mere demand of a mob of men, they met their match then, and they came no further; nor did Lyon, as stated, nor could he, brook delay. He did not wait till the meshes and trammels which were being plotted for him were perfected. Probably in this very town of Jefferson City he took the initiative. The first man in this country that seized the whole question, and took the initiative and determined to strike a blow, and not wait for the blow to be struck. I remember him well during that time, and his argumentations and reasoning were close and pointed. No lawyer could have argued a case, or statesman broached with broader and better views. He did strike, and you know he took Camp Jackson, and followed it up to this point, thence to Boonville, and so on to Springfield. Up to that point no one can question either the wisdom or energy with which he conducted his post. Some, it is said, cautioned him to delay, others to withdraw—simply because he could not obtain a force adequate to the end in view—to meet the concentrated forces of Price and McCulloch. But Lyon was right. He struck the blow, and had he lived you never again in Missouri would have had a foe to contend with, and peace would have reigned here from that time. (Applause.)

But man proposes and God disposes. We cannot add a mite to his fame or his station; we cannot change the fact, and must accept it as one of the mysterious dispensations of Providence. But to-day which of you would not rather be the dead Lyon in his quiet grave in Connecticut, than to be his opponent now in a far-off land, and the outcast (applause), or that other opponent of his, who, in yonder city, simply tarries for a few brief years, till the grave will take him up, unknown and unsung. Better, far better, for Lyon as he is, and none would exchange with the other parties. (Applause.)

Now, my friends, you are here after a great battle; the war and the smoke has cleared away. No longer confusion troubles you. No enemy harasses you; and the duty devolves on you to see to it that those men who have shed their blood and who lie in remote graves are sought for, and that their memories are treasured up where they belong in history. And yet you owe it to your State and the children who are to come after you, to make sufficient recognition of their services. The life of a man is nothing. It comes to-day and goes to-morrow. Its span is the span of a hand; still it is the most precious thing that we possess. All men struggle to maintain their lives, and when such a man as Lyon gives up his life unhesitatingly and unfalteringly, he simply consigns himself to your care and the care of those for whom he gave up his life. You, therefore, in honoring him, in honoring his memory, in reviving and reviewing his virtues, simply do that which does honor to yourself, to your State, and to those who are to follow you. I say, therefore, erect your obelisk, and inscribe upon it the name and virtues of this man, and let your children point to it that they may see the course which leads to the approbation of men, and the honor of his fellow-men. You may, of course, do him no good now, but you may do yourselves and children good by commemorating his virtues, and erecting this tablet to his name.

I have, therefore, simply appeared before you to-night to be one of the advocates of this undertaking. I care not myself in what form you may choose to honor his memory, but the State of Missouri, in recognizing the services of General Lyon, recognizes what the world knows to be so, that he gave his life to his whole country, but more especially that you should be no longer harassed by the dread calamities of invasion. That he did not succeed was not owing to his own personal exertions, but other causes which he could not control. The act itself was as pure and god-like as any that ever characterized a soldier on the field of battle.

There were many features in Lyon's character very few understood. He was not only a courageous man, but a very gentle man. A kindly man—at times he was blind of course to the commonplace events of daily life, but when not thus absorbed there was none more gentle or kind to his officers or more beloved by his men. Thus the shock that made plain the destiny of the country, brought out the strong features in his character, and you in Missouri saw him amid the tempest and whirlwind of war when he was pulled hither and thither, and when he only kept in view one single mark—a mark which he thought led to the safety and honor of his country. I wish he could have lived, for he possessed many of those qualities which were needed in the first two or three years of the war, and his death imposed on the nation a penalty numbered by thousands on thousands of lives and millions on millions of dollars.

But, gentlemen, I did not intend to make any lengthy remarks. I thank you for your attention. (Loud applause.)

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8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

RARE CHANCE

FOR INVESTMENT.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

PRESIDENT

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.

TREASURER,

H. A. SALTER.

SECRETARY,

S. A. J. SALTER.

DIRECTORS,

His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

The Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433 43 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $250 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. 1 2 30 smw12t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

G. C. REUKAUFF,

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT,

PHOTOGRAPH,

AND

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND GILT MOULDINGS

No. 929 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—DR. J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 2

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 504 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

SHIPPING.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KEY and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with the Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most expeditious and the cheapest route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....$7 75
" " Norfolk..... 7 75
" " City Point..... 10 25
" " Richmond..... 10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. trains from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9:15 or 11:30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FALLS, President.

R. D. JAMAR General Passenger Agent, Phila.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

Steamship "CALEDONIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 20.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to

W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, January 17.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 24.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London $5 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris...165 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—Cabin $80, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 111 WALNUT St. Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street

For freight which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TEAS, &c.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1806.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,

English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.

Navy Messes put up with care.

A 1 No. 119 S. SECOND Street,

1 31y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—I, WILLIAM ISGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 50 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Window and Plate Glass,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2 mthsIm*

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photographs Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors Combs Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pins Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards Steel and Plated Chains Watch Keys Shawl Pins, Violin Strings Beads of all kinds Dolls Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

J. STEPPACHER,

PROPRIETOR,

Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

1 24wtm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET

And No. 141 DOCK STREET.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 1 4m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71.....$101,000 00
120 000 " 6 " '81..... 124 100 00
200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes..... 194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90 555
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53,250
125,500 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,872 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
18,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8 580 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18 900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170 700 00

$1,036,850 Par. Market value.....$996 500 00
Real Estate..... 35,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurances made, 121,013 37
Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 49 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks..... $53,950 89
Cash in Drawer..... 878 48 56,535 37

$1 253 649 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, James R. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, J. R. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kinsely, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 207 and 209 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCoach & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE, [7 28 1y

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,207 04.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
CONTINGENCIES.....397 869
PREMIUMS.....1 103,438
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,900

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER, ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER, EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT, GEORGE FALES,
JACOB R. SMITH, ALFRED FITLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE Vice President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL,

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY—LECTURE AT THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Last evening, at the Quaker City Business College, new branch, at Broad and Spring Garden streets, Rev. O. S. Senter delivered an address to the pupils. It may here be properly stated this department of the Business College was inaugurated last Monday evening, with appropriate exercises.

To benefit the students of the city, and instruct the general public, a course of ten lectures on Political Economy were inaugurated by the Principal, of which last evening's was the second. Rev. O. S. Senter delivered the second lecture, last evening, to a large audience, his subject being:—

"Secretary McCulloch's report, with special reference to the following proposition—'Is our National Debt a Blessing or a Curse?'"

Rev. Mr. Senter referred to the fearful and sanguinary struggle lately closed, which had rocked the earth, and seemed to shake the heavens. During that great conflict, he, with others, had had their minds directed to other questions of less startling interest than warfare; still, those issues, like finance, were of great and immense importance.

At that time the nation had a great, bold, clear-minded man, Chief Justice Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury. Succeeding him was the calm debater and statesman, known over the country, Mr. Fessenden. Then came the able and efficient present Secretary, of great energy of purpose, of great experience, Hugh McCulloch who came in time of peace, which requires more prudence and sagacity than the time of war. It was a great thing to the country that they had a wise, prudent man, who recommended no experiments, none being now needed, but followed the regular, well-beaten track.

In the first place, the Secretary advised the retirement of all the legal-tender notes, or the common treasury notes, the compound interest notes, and the five per cent. interest notes. The Secretary advocated the idea that the principle of issuing currency by the United States is unconstitutional. In this he differs from our great statesmen Clay and Webster.

Secondly. He advises a contraction of the currency, deeming it is far too large; that we have too many banking privileges; and that the business interests of the country will be far better served by having a limited currency, well secured, than having a too largely expanded currency. Next, he declared we should retain the balance of trade in our favor, thus keeping the specie of the country on the true basis, and using only as much as we are able to pay from the amount of our sales. This true principle must be preserved by every nation that would be prosperous.

Fourthly. He advises that we pay the national debt, and that not too gingerly, but in a manner that can be practically appreciated, and that will truly restore the finances of the country. He would, on the true principle, have us liberally taxed, so that we may not only pay off the interest, but have a surplus over that will pay the whole debt within thirty or forty years.

Fifth. He advises to fund the debt, that is, persons that hold the loan shall be offered new bonds, running a longer period at a less interest, so as to benefit them, and yet cost the country less annual expenditure for the interest of the debt.

Sixth. A continued exemption of Government securities from taxation. It looks to be hard that some capitalists shall be freed from taxation while other branches of investment and popular industries have to bear their proportionate exactions.

But the Government must support its credit and preserve the spirit of its pledges, that the honor of the nation and the credit of the country shall be inviolate in the future. Besides preserving the commercial credit of our Government, it is only obeying the dictates of honor and justice.

The seventh point the Secretary advised was the resumption of specie payments at the very earliest moment. That was the great question affecting our present and future prosperity. He would have the nation so governed and directed that the exchanges of trade would require foreign nations to pay to us the treasures of their gold bags, instead of requiring us to be constantly and incessantly pouring the hard money of California into their overflowing banks. No one could say when the resumption was practicable, but all should endeavor to preserve that point in their minds.

The lecturer ably referred to the suggestions of Secretary McCulloch in regard to the Southern States, supporting at length his views that all business transactions therein for the past should be legalized, though effected without stamps; that the collection of internal revenue and governmental assessments of taxes should be deferred for the present. Following these, at length, was discussed very ably the paradox that a contracted currency on a sound basis would make money more abundant than would an inflated currency. Without concluding his subject, the lecturer announced that on next Thursday he would resume, after which the students would be invited to discuss the subject.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—In Select Branch the annual report of the City Controller was presented. We have already presented its main features. A resolution to appoint a committee of five from each Chamber to examine into the management of affairs by the heads of departments, and to report what action may be necessary for their more economical management, was called up and debated at length. It passed by a vote of 12 to 11. In Common Council, the ordinance making an appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison, to defray the expenses of the year 1866, was called up and passed, with sundry amendments. Mr. Marcer called up the ordinance making an appropriation of $54,400 to the Board of Health for 1866, which passed without any amendments. Mr. Griffiths, Chairman of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, presented a resolution that the Fairmount and Good Will Steam Fire Engine Companies be suspended for one month. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Evans presented an ordinance empowering the Chief Engineer to suspend any engine, hose, or hook and ladder company which shall be guilty of destroying fire-plugs, or proceeding to a fire with their steamers at a greater speed than the Chief Engineer thinks proper. Agreed to.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.—The soldiers contemplate holding a grand mass meeting two weeks hence, in front of Independence Hall, for the purpose of endorsing, and urging the speedy passage of the bill offered by Hon. Charles O'Neill, of this city, relative to the equalization of bounties, presented January 8. The amount of money required to meet the expenses is estimated as follows. The amount estimated in Washington, as published in telegraphic despatches, is over six hundred millions of dollars:—

Under first section, soldiers	$1,188,423
Under first section, seamen and marines (est.)	100,000
Under first section, regular and U. S. C. T. (est.)	125,000
Under second section, soldiers, seamen, and marines (est.)	20,000
Under third section, soldiers	434,983
Under third section, seamen (est.)	10,000
Under third section, U. S. C. T (est.)	12,500
Under fourth section, veterans (re-enlisted men)	190 029
Under fifth section, soldiers	9,563
	$2,090,498
Less five per cent. for desertion (est.)	104 524

INSULTING FEMALES.—A young man in uniform, who states that he was in the coast survey, was before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon. A reserve policeman arrested him on the complaint of a citizen, who charged him with insulting females in the street. The policeman saw the defendant acting in a disgraceful manner. Alderman Beitler held him in $400 to answer.

SHOCKING INJURIES.—Conrad Rantzer, aged fifty years, employed at Harding's paper mills, at Manayunk, had his right arm torn off and his left one broken, by being caught in the machinery yesterday afternoon. He was conveyed to his home, in Oak street, Manayunk, and is not expected to recover.

THE "KING OF PAIN" IN BAD LUCK.—The "King of Pain and Conqueror of Death," who visited our city last summer, has waged his warfare against the fell destroyer all over the country, meeting with the same success—in accumulating "greenbacks"—which marked his sojourn here. Lately he entered the lists against the "Royal Bengal Tiger," and the contest resulted in his defeat. The "Conqueror" is subjugated, and "Pain" is once more enabled to assert its sway over the human system. Our readers cannot fail to remember this distinguished sovereign, whose advent here was so conspicuous and auspicious. Adorned even as was Delilah's love, he came, like Cleopatra's hero, to conquer. Those pale, classical features, shaded by lengthy locks of raven blackness, surely cannot have been forgotten. He came with a flourish of more than martial music. Spirited steeds drew his chariot through our streets, and a coal-black contraband drew strains of sweetness from his melodious wind instrument. The job printer's skill and the artist's talents were exhausted in providing the flaming posters and illustrations which decorated his carriage, and the Muses furnished language descriptive of the virtues of his medical merchandise. The same luxurious habits indulged in by the "Conqueror" in this city were continued in others. Languidly, and with a becoming air, he would walk up to the faro table of a gaming room, and invest a few hundreds in "blue chips" just as a starting "stake." He was a marvel at the "call" of the "deal." "I'll play you open," says the King of Pain cordially—"a hundred on the ace, flat—a hundred on the Jacob card, and a hundred for ace-jack; a small decoction of whisky, my colored genius." The cards come Jack-ace, the elegant monarch of pain and subjugator of death rises, $1500 loser on the night's play, coolly lights another Havana, yawns wearily, but politely wishes the dealer a very good night, and seeks his couch.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society met on the 15th instant. The report of the auditors was read, showing a balance in the treasury of the Society, all its obligations having been liquidated, exceeding five thousand dollars. The following officers were then elected to serve one year:—

President—A. Boyd Hamilton.

Vice-Presidents—One from each Congressional District, as follows:—First District, James McCrea; Second, George Blight; Third, Vincent L. Bradford; Fourth, A. B. Cummings; Fifth, Adrian Cornell; Sixth, William H. Holstein; Seventh, Isaac W. Van Leer; Eighth, Tobias Barto; Ninth, Jacob E. Kreybill; Tenth, John H. Cowden; Eleventh, Joseph Sigman; Twelfth, Daniel G. Driesbach; Thirteenth, John C. Morris; Fourteenth, Amos E. Kapp; Fifteenth, George H. Bucher; Sixteenth, Daniel O. Gehr; Seventeenth, Louis W. Hall; Eighteenth, B. Morris Ellis; Nineteenth, H. W. Russell; Twentieth, Michael C. Trout; Twenty-first, George Rhey; Twenty-second, John Murdoch, Jr.; Twenty-third, William Bissell; Twenty-fourth, Joshua Wright.

AN AUDACIOUS SWINDLER.—An individual who has been travelling under the assumed name of General Edward M. McCook, of the celebrated McCook family, of Ohio, was arraigned at the Central Station, last evening, charged with swindling. The accused held forth during last summer in this city. He boarded at the Continental Hotel, made a daily practice of hiring carriages and riding out in style, registered himself as General McCook, and was supposed to be that identical person. He neglected to pay his board bill, was arrested, and taken to Camp Cadwalader. He sent for a prominent Market-street merchant, who repaired to the Continental, paid the bill, and had him released. The prisoner loitered around the city for a few days, borrowing money of several other parties during the interim. He does not deny the charge made against him. He is about six feet in height, heavily built, and of a fine form. In fact, he does not look unlike the General.

The prisoner was committed for a further hearing, to take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when it is expected that he will have an opportunity of meeting the General whose name and reputation he has been using.

THE LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Messrs. Jerome Carty, Richardson L. Wright, Jr., and H. W. Reville, the Special Committee appointed by the Literary Union of Pennsylvania to draft an appeal to such societies as are not represented in the Union, have issued a circular requesting and urging all such societies to connect themselves by sending "five white delegates" (according to the constitution adopted by the "Union"), with their credentials, to a meeting to be held on Monday, the 22d of January, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Washington Building, No. 274 South Third street.

The Union propose holding a grand inaugural meeting at the Academy on the 15th of February.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER.—Yesterday Christian Berger, who is charged with the murder of Miss Wats, at Germantown, was arraigned in the Over and Terminer, before Judges Allison and Ludlow. The prisoner had no counsel, and when interrogated by Judge Allison, he stated that his friends had not provided him with an attorney, and he desired the Court to assign one. The Court assigned John O'Byrne, Esq., who subsequently associated Charles W. Brooke, Esq., in the conduct of the defense. The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." Wednesday next was fixed for the trial.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The evidence in this case in behalf of Major Weaver was brought to a close yesterday. But one witness was examined, and that was the Prothonotary, who testified that all the last batch of envelopes containing the alleged soldier vote, and on which John Given obtained a certificate of election, were received by him in the same mail, notwithstanding that they were alleged to have been mailed at different times in New Orleans and various parts of Virginia.

YOUTH COMMITTED.—Daniel Magher, a lad, had a further hearing yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of a one-thousand dollar bill from John Gill, living in Bedford street, between Fifth and Sixth. The robbery was perpetrated some time since. It was testified that Magher obtained the money and left for Baltimore, at which place he remained until recently. The youthful prisoner was committed for trial.

INQUEST.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of David Donaldson, who was so shockingly injured on the 15th instant by falling off a freight train, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, near Chester. The deceased was unmarried, and resided with his parents at Chester. He has been employed as a brakesman on the road since July last.

AWAIT A CLAIMANT.—The following articles of ladies' wearing apparel are at the Mayor's office, awaiting identification. A printed embroidered chambray dress, ladies' white figured brilliant wrapper, embroidered:—black alpaca dress, black silk mantle, heavily embroidered; wide-striped silk dress, with red satin flowers; black and brown plaid satin dress, and a blue silk dress.

RED MEN IN TOWN.—A delegation of Indians arrived in this city on Wednesday, and stopped at the Merchants' Hotel. Their names are registered as follows:—Nag-ga-rash, Iowa Reservation; To-hee, Iowa Reservation; Mak-hee, Iowa Reservation; E. Douon, Iowa Reservation; Tar-ra-he, Iowa Reservation; Pe-to-oh-e-ma, Sac and Fox Reservation; Mo-less, Sac and Fox Reservation.

AGAIN ON FIRE.—About half-past 7 o'clock last evening, a dye-house attached to Bruner's cotton factory, at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, was slightly damaged by fire. The flames originated from a lighted candle being placed too near a leak in the gas-pipe.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—William Crawson, residing on Twenty-second street, near Cherry, had both feet badly mashed by a block of marble falling on them at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Thirteenth and Market streets, yesterday afternoon.

STRAY CHILD.—A little girl giving the name of Katie Wilson, aged ten years, who says she came from Chester with her mother, was found wandering in the streets yesterday, and taken to the Central Police Station to await recognition.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—James P. Webb was yesterday appointed on the detective force. Mr. Webb was a police officer several years since, during which period he made one or two very important arrests that required shrewd qualities.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

COSTUMES AND FANCY DRESSES
FOR LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.
L. A. PHILIPS,
THE GREAT NEW YORK CITY
COSTUMER!!
HAS TAKEN ROOMS,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
And will open for Exhibition his most magnificent stock of
FANCY DRESSES,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866.
Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and select. 1 17 4t*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
This (Friday) EVENING, January 19, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE RED ROVER AND THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
The evening's performance will commence with THE THRILLING NAUTICAL DRAMA, RED ROVER,
which will be presented with New and Beautiful Scenery including a GRAND PANORAMA of Newport, R. I. New Mechanical Effects. Correct Properties. Brilliant Music, and an Excellent Distribution of Characters.
To conclude with the grand Spectacular Burlesque, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Miss Josie Orton as the Sleeping Beauty.
With its extremely magnificent TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
Its Entire New and Beautiful Scenery, Costly Properties, Elegant Costumes Original Music, and POWERFUL CAST.
Alteration of time for this week only. The doors will open at 6 45; commence at 7 30 o'clock, and conclude by 11¼ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 20, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
and last DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE of the SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Will be revived on Monday, January 22, the Grand Irish Drama, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
SATURDAY EVENING, January 20th, GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF WILLIAM H. GARDNER.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF W. H. GARDNER,
BUSINESS AGENT OF THE THEATRE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, January 20, On which occasion MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
Who has kindly volunteered her valuable services, will appear. Will also be presented, for the LAST TIME, THE TWO GREAT PIECES, RED ROVER AND SLEEPING BEAUTY.
EVERY LADY VISITING THE THEATRE Upon this occasion will be presented with a MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATED PROGRAMME.
Box Book now open. 1 19 2t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
When she will appear in TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 19, THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
The Duchess de Chartres.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Dr. Druggendraft.....Mr. F. Mackay
Pierre Paillot.....Stuart Robson
Duke de Chartres.....McKee Rankin
La Cachuca.....Miss Rose Wood
To conclude with, last time but one FORTUNIO AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
Fortunio.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
SATURDAY, Mrs. JOHN DREW'S LAST NIGHT. "ROB ROY" and "FORTUNIO."
MONDAY, Miss JEAN HOSMER—CAMILLE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.
Last night of the beautiful comedy of AN ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
in which Mrs. WOOD will sustain her great part of ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
Also, first time here, the burlesque of MAZEPPA.
Olinska.....Mrs JOHN WOOD
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 19, UNCLE FOOZLE.
Uncle Foozle.....Mr. George H. Griffiths
After which, the beautiful comedy of AN ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.
Anne Bracegirdle.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To conclude with the laughable burlesque of MAZEPPA.
Olinska.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Monday, first appearance of Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of (at an enormous expense) the wonderful BEDOUIN ARABS.
Six in number, the real children of the desert, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA, the most astonishing Tight-Rope Artist in the world, and the Grand Spectacle of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

CONCERT HALL.
PRONOUNCED AND STARTLING SUCCESS OF THE INSCRUTIBLE, MARVELLOUS, INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ANTIQUE AND PRODIGIOUS PHENOMENON, THE SPHYNX!
MR ROBERT HELLER,
"THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,"
will reproduce THIS EVENING, THE CELEBRATED NOVEL SENSATIONAL MARVEL, THE EGYPTIAN SPHYNX.
with his entertainment and wonderful display of MIRACLE, MELODY, AND MYSTERY.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
Miss LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty-two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURU Y. BARNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia, having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a turkish market.
THE MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, weighing 583 pounds, together with
10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 15c. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 15 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—L. L. RICE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he will give his Fifth Annual VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT ON SATURDAY EVENING, January 20.
The following artists have kindly volunteered to assist on this occasion:—
Mr. JACOB GRAF, Mr. JOSEPH JACOB, Mr. WILLIAM STOLL, Mr. CARL BOLSE, Mr. HENRY SONNENBAUM,
Professor EDMUND WOLSIEFFER.....Conductor
THE RENOWNED SÆNGERBUND,
to whom the first prize was awarded at the recent Singing Festival, at New York, have also volunteered their valuable services.
Tickets, 75 cents. To be had at the Music Stores of G. Andre & Co. No. 1102 Chesnut street, and C. W. A. Trumpler, corner Seventh and Chesnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. 1 18 7t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Eagle and Vine. 1 16 3m

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.—MR. C. H. JARVIS' SECOND MATINEE FRIDAY, January 19, at 4 P. M.
Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. 1 13 5t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the New YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz.:—

25 gallons Alcohol,
734 pounds Aloes, Bonaria, and Barbadoes,
79½ pounds Alum,
30 pounds Ammonia,
359 bottles Ammonia,
59 gallons Arbica,
127 pounds Assafœtida,
336½ pounds Blue Vitriol,
423 bottles British Oil,
167 1 16 pounds Calomel,
287 pounds Cantharides,
1440½ pounds Castile Soap,
260 pounds Simple Cerate,
734 pounds Sulphate Copper,
114½ pounds Copperas,
200 pounds Epsom Salts,
664 bottles Sulphuric Ether,
185 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
226 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
123½ pounds Ground Ginger,
1338½ pounds Glauber Salts,
26 bottles Tincture Iodine,
823½ pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
404½ pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1553 bottles Mustang Liniment,
151½ quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1828 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697½ pounds Rosin,
7-8½ pounds Sulphur,
39 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76½ pounds Sulphate Zinc,
Aniseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrow root Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Basilicon and Rosin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Syrup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Gilman's and Fowel's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutcalls, Croton Oil, Barriers' and Garching Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper, Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Spike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.

Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., 1 15 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols, 1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January,
Friday, the 12th of January,
Friday, the 19th of January,
Friday, the 26th of January,
Four hundred good and serviceable mules,
One hundred on each day of sale.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER, 1 8 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ROCKETT'S LANDING, RICHMOND, Va., January 8, 1866.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,
150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.
These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CADWALADER, Brevet Lt.-Col and A. Q. M., 1 11 8t In charge of Depot.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865, and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General in charge 1 4 tj31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7 50 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HALL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY, 1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—
14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel.
28 " " " lead.
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54 new.
4,000 Prussian " " " 71, "
4,000 " " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double-Barrelled Shot Guns.
796 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres
14 Horse Artillery "
89 Musicians and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900 Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
51 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
20,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
20,000 Cap Pouches.
25,000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000 " Box Belts and Plates.
25,000 Gun Slings.
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
88,500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cones, various.
275 pounds Hemp Rope.
132 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.
ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Bull catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Captain Ord., Bat. Major U. S. A., 1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and
Letter Presses,	Scrap Iron,
Halters,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Hames,	Grain Sacks, etc.

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Shin Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Traveling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.
The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5332) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, 1 11 thstu1 22 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of brevet Major Benjamin Burgo, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C. on SATURDAY, February 3 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—
Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER
Barge JURA.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H. RUCKER, Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States, and foreign, of various calibres.
506 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,000 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Bel

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866.

The Condition of our Iron-Clads—A New York Libel Refuted.

THE New York *Times*, with that absence of veracity which is so characteristic of all the utterances by the press of the metropolis on matters appertaining to Philadelphia, publishes a letter purporting to come from our city, descriptive of the condition of the iron-clad vessels at League Island. In this communication it thus describes the observations of the correspondent:—

"A few days ago our reporter visited the iron-clad depot on the Delaware, and saw the vessels laid up there. It is not long since the vessels were removed from a point near the Navy Yard to the so-called channel at the back of League Island. This channel is six hundred feet in width, and is daily uncovered by the tide, so as to leave a portion of it more like land than water. There is a narrow place in the middle of the channel, of sufficient depth to receive a single monitor, and in this the vessels are drawn up in a line. At times, when the tide is very low, the monitors are to be seen fast in the mud, and elevated several feet above their usual height when in the water. The bottoms of the vessels will undoubtedly be much damaged by a long continuance in this place, and the effect of the water there has been to strip the paint off their sides already. One of the officers in charge of the *Dictator* and *New Ironsides* stated that he expected, if the stories about the ice are true, to find his charge at the bottom before the winter was over. It is also known that if the vessels were wanted for service they could not be got out in less than a month. The *Dictator* and *New Ironsides* are moored out of the main channel, and are very secure, if security consists in chains and anchors. The hatches of the *Dictator* are to be sealed up, for fear of being submerged, so that the only entrance will be through the turret. Now is not this rather a dangerous experiment? Here are vessels which have cost the Government many millions of dollars placed in a position where they will certainly be damaged, and, possibly, some of them may be destroyed, as it is said that when the ice is in motion it moves at the rate of five or six miles an hour, and no vessel can then lie in the channel. Surely there are plenty of places within the bounds of the United States where our iron-clad vessels could lie in safety without being subjected to the damaging influences which are at work at the iron-clad depot on the Delaware."

The charges here made exhibit a falsity and a malignity almost unparalleled. What can be the morality of a journal which will invent circumstances tending only to damage a sister city and at the same time do no good to the municipality it represents? For should all the charges against the Delaware be true, it is certain that there is no probability that the North river or New York harbor would be selected as the resting place of our iron navy. Let us examine the statement of the *Times* in detail and compare its fabulous pictures with the facts. The channel back of the Island is not six hundred, but two hundred and fifty feet wide and is never uncovered at low water. When the tide is fully out there is sometimes but nine feet of water in it, and this is the minimum.

It is not true that the iron-clads anchored there are ever to be "seen fast in the mud, and several feet above their usual height." Those of heavier draft rest in the soft mud when the tide is lowest, but it would take the eyes of Argus to "see" them in the mud; and the idea that by any means a vessel would be elevated several feet by any process known to hydrostatics is too absurd to need refutation. Of course, when the water is low more of their sides are visible, and the reporter of the *Times* probably mistook the decrease of water for an elevation of the ships. The fact that the vessels rest in soft river mud at low water is quoted as some terrible and ruinous circumstance by our contemporary, while, however, it is well known that there is hardly a navy yard in our country at which the same harrowing phenomenon does not constantly occur.

It is not true that since they have come here "the effect of the water has been to strip the paint off their sides." Their long continuance in salt water has subjected them to its corrosive influence, in consequence of which several of them want repairing. But, coming as they did to our city in the midst of cold weather, it was impossible to overhaul them until the return of spring. The effect of their continual subjection to the salt water of New York and New London may well be estimated, if a few weeks in the sea can so injure them as to excite the indignation of the *Times*. Anxious to discover the true facts of the case, we despatched a reporter to the Navy Yard, the officers of which officially inform us that "No officers of the *Dictator* or *New Ironsides* ever told a reporter of the *Times* any such thing about the anticipated trouble from the ice. No reporter of the *Times* is believed now to have been on board either of the vessels, as no one can visit any of them without a permit, and no such permit has ever been issued at this office." It would, therefore, seem that its characteristic energy has led the *Times* to think they were writing up a special in war times, and that the reporter was in New York, and the letter manufactured in the office. Such things are common in the offices of the leading New York journals.

The truth of the matter is that the ice, instead of rushing at the headlong rate of five or six miles an hour, as pictured by the New York reporter, sweeping and destroying all in its path, in reality gently glides down the river at less than one mile per hour; and even then cannot reach with a ripple the back channel, sheltered as it is by a protecting bar, which throws all the ice out of its course and into the main channel. The tale, therefore, of the sealing up of the *Dictator* is as utter and entire a falsehood as the rest of the statement. The back channel can be dredged at any moment when the Government accepts the island, and a fine, clear channel thus secured with but little cost. The Committee of the Navy which made the decision in favor of League Island gave seven reasons for its being preferable to any other site in the United States.

It was convenient to coal and iron, it was near to a great city, it was remote from the sea, and secure from any enemy, it possessed deep water, it had the advantage of fresh water, there was no fear of much ice, and was so situated that in case of an emergency it could be equipped with the greatest facility. It is only the jealousy of New York that has prompted such a statement as that made by the *Times*. Having failed to defeat us in real merit, she now seeks by falsehood to deny us even the advantages given us by nature, and overcomes us by abuse when argument had failed her, yet despite all her efforts she will meet the same fate as when, in the Congressional Committee, she struggled to secure the Navy Yard at New London.

Our Industry and Commerce.

THE great railroad case that has been, for several days past, in course of argument before Justice READ, of the Supreme Court has attracted a great deal of attention, here and elsewhere. The community at large however, has very little interest in the mere legal merits of the suit, except so far as they bear upon the commercial welfare of Philadelphia and the State.

In most controversies between railroad companies whose roads begin and end within the territory of Pennsylvania, we are never disposed to take sides. In our opinion, all such highways are, necessarily, more or less tributary to the convenience of the people, and promotive of their prosperity. The roads, as they are multiplied, may come into rivalry with each other, and by dividing the business of transportation, may suffer accordingly a diminution of their respective revenues; but the general public, nevertheless, is provided with increased means of travel and trade while the rates of transit from point to point are more or less reduced by the competition that arises between the various lines.

This remark, however, is confined to such railways as may be strictly entitled State roads, and such, also, as are so connected with our own system of internal improvements as to contribute necessarily, in a very decided manner and large degree, to the prosperity of this Commonwealth and its acknowledged commercial capital. And we make this distinction for the reason that certain efforts have been made in the past, and are now making, to construct railways through Pennsylvania whose inevitable effect, if completed, would be, and whose premeditated design is, to use a right of way over Pennsylvania soil, to the prejudice of her commercial and industrial interests. Against all projects of that character we are earnestly and resolutely set, and we shall oppose them, on a principle of State pride and State policy, to the bitter end.

How far, if at all, any one of the railways involved in the litigation now going on in our Supreme Court, is obnoxious to the suspicion or charge of being a foreign enterprise intended or fitted to injure our local interests upon pretense of benefiting them, we are not just now disposed to inquire. The Court is considering various legal questions affecting the various litigants on other grounds, and we are not willing to alarm local jealousies that might possibly affect the decision of the legal points that are in dispute.

But in so far as the subject of connecting this city by lines of steamers with both domestic and foreign ports is concerned, we have learned from the statements that have been made in the course of the arguments before Judge READ, that both of the opposing parties to the suit are engaged to encourage and largely aid this community in its efforts to revive and extend its almost entirely extinguished maritime commerce. In this respect, therefore, the scales seem to hang evenly between the relators and the respondents, and hence, however the suit may result, Philadelphia is likely to receive important assistance from several very powerful railway corporations in resurrecting her once great, but, for years past, broken down maritime trade.

This, at least, is a gratifying fact. Something has long been needed to wake up our energies and save us from commercial perdition. The idea that because Philadelphia is a great centre of manufactures, she can afford to close her port and depend for communication with foreign markets on New York and other American ports, is pregnant with disaster to our mechanical as well as our commercial interests. We should command within ourselves, at once and equally, the facilities of producing what the world wants, and of shipping it directly to the consumers.

It is only by harmonizing its various energies and resources, and bringing them into mutually beneficial co-operation, that any community can become entirely great and prosperous. An opposite policy, that fosters but one or two powers, or cultivates but one or two sources of wealth, results always in half-growth and lop-sidedness.

Hence it is to be earnestly desired that our commerce should move forward, hand-in-hand, with our manufacturing industry, since neither can be fully developed and maintained without the other; while the railways that converge here must remain comparatively valueless to Philadelphia, as long as they are not combined at this point with corresponding facilities of shipment by sea, to both domestic and foreign markets.

Terrorism in the Coal Regions.

As our readers are aware, great disturbances and disorders have recently occurred in Schuylkill county and the surrounding coal-bearing region, growing out of a disposition on the part of the laboring men to interfere with and annoy capitalists in the production of coal—a commodity upon which Pennsylvania depends for a large portion of her wealth and prosperity. The reason given by the indignant miners is that their wages have not increased in proportion to the rise in the price of coal, and are insufficient to the support of their families. It is not our purpose to discuss this delicate financial question. We have no doubt that the fact is as represented to a certain extent, but our mining friends must bear in mind that the entire community is laboring under exactly the same difficulty. The value of the necessaries of life has increased threefold during the past four years, but the salaries and wages of employes have not grown in a corresponding ratio. Have the receipts of Market street clerks increased at a treble ratio since 1860? Yet board could then be obtained at $2·50 per week; now six and seven dollars is not considered an extortionate charge. The burden weighs with equal severity upon all classes of citizens, and grows out of the ordeal of blood through which we have just passed. The miners have no more right to demand by force of arms an increase of pay than have members of Congress, judges of court, or ministers of the Gospel. The unthinking multitude, urged to lawlessness by the arts of demagogues, are always ready to believe that theirs is a case of peculiar hardship, when, if they would take a common-sense view of the subject, they would readily perceive that every one is suffering from the same cause. When times are prosperous the proprietor has but little difficulty in meeting his expenses; but with a tightened market and by no means full coffers, it is sometimes a little troublesome to meet current expenses.

We are inclined to think that the policy of the Schuylkill county miners is suicidal. In their efforts to better their condition they may possibly force their employers to withdraw their capital, and invest it where it would be safer—thus rendering the condition of the workingmen in that region truly deplorable. Enforced increase of wages is always a dangerous experiment. It is apt to engender a bad temper in both of the opposing parties, and leads, as in the case on hand, to the shedding of blood and the sacrificing of human life. The right of every one to do the best he can for the support of himself and those who are dependent upon him is undoubted; but this benefaction cannot be permanently obtained except by lawful means.

In view of the condition of affairs in Schuylkill county, a large meeting of the citizens was held at Pottsville on last Saturday evening, at which time the various exciting topics were discussed, and a series of moderate and temperate resolutions were adopted expressive of the views of those present. They are not of an inflammatory character, but calmly and dispassionately state the vital points at issue. They intimate that the parties participant are deluded, and further active efforts in this cause will unquestionably lead to fearful results, as the people are determined not to submit to exactions demanded by those who are urged to their illegal courses by bad and designing men. Hon. ELI BOWEN, one of the most prominent citizens of Pennsylvania, presided, and several addresses were made by persons familiar with the questions involved in the point in dispute.

We sincerely hope that better counsels will prevail, and that lawlessness and violence will cease in the coal regions. No good can come of it. Unless conciliation and kindness are substituted for bitterness and anger, there will be trouble, and blood will flow in that vicinity. Already some of the best citizens of Schuylkill county have fallen victims to the fury of the mob. We do not need any more sacrifice of valuable lives. We hope that the whole affair will be settled amicably, and an appeal to force be avoided. Our experience during the last four years ought to be sufficient to teach us prudence, and the impracticability of any small body of men defying the majesty of the law with the expectation of escaping condign punishment.

"BE MODERATE IN ALL THINGS."—On Wednesday, Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE delivered in the Senate a speech on reconstruction. It was a plain, simple, logical address, with premises which sustained his conclusions, and with arguments in favor of Mr. JOHNSON'S policy which were strong, although unadorned with any original flowers of rhetoric. It was a characteristic American speech, clear, outspoken, and with about as much ability as is usual in carefully prepared senatorial addresses. Although we do not agree with him in many of his deductions, we are ready to yield to him the honor of making a "good speech." "Good," is the only word which can be appropriately applied.

An evening contemporary, however, thinks otherwise, and the sensible Senator from Wisconsin must have read the following glowing passage with an expression similar to that of BYRON, when he "awoke one morning and found himself famous." Says our friend:—

"A great speech, like this of Senator DOOLITTLE'S, is an honor to the Senate and to the country. To a statesmanship like WEBSTER'S it adds the patriotic fire of PATRICK HENRY and the glowing eloquence of HENRY CLAY. It gives the assurance that the race of men which once made the American Senate so famous is not yet altogether extinct. Under the inspiration of great times and great questions, the men of the present are proving themselves fit successors to the men of the past, and it inspires the lover of his country with new and bright hopes for the future, to read such a speech as that of yesterday, as full of cogent reasoning, lofty patriotism, sterling statesmanship, and glowing eloquence as many of those that helped to make the fame of WEBSTER and CLAY and BENTON and DOUGLAS."

Why could not DEMOSTHENES be called down the corridor of time, and MIRABEAU transported to our shores? Why are not FOX, PITT, and SHERIDAN all summoned to deliver up the good qualities of their natures, in order to make a perfect orator, and call him Mr. DOOLITTLE? It is an evident slight to these illustrious speakers that WEBSTER, CLAY, BENTON, DOUGLAS, and PATRICK HENRY should be honored by an invocation of their shades, while they should be left out. It is not our duty to supply the ellipsis of our contemporary, but why, in the name of justice should these illustrious orators be omitted? We ask, in order to set them right in the eyes of posterity; for when the future historian shall take down a file of our friend and see that the rhetoricians of the good old days are omitted, will he not infer that the present age has slighted and thought lightly of the speakers of the past? But soberly, there is entirely too much hyperbole of this kind in newspaper writing. It makes what is really good appear ridiculous, it brings what is a logical and sensible address into contempt, by endeavoring to elevate what as an argumentative effort was a success into an ornate and passionate burst of eloquence, and changes the ripe fruit of a solid logician into what would be a crude attempt if it came from a flowery orator.

As an argumentative address, as he designed it, Mr. DOOLITTLE'S speech is a success; as a polished rhetorical effort, as our contemporary would make it appear, it is a most signal failure, and the orator himself cannot but feel as much disgusted at the style of fulsome flattery adopted, as the readers of the article did at an effort to pass off a logical speech as a brilliant and fluent oration.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Yesterday, the House of Representatives adopted, by a vote of 116 to 54, or over two-thirds, a bill declaring that from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color. The vote on the question was strictly a party one, all of the Republicans favoring and all of the Democrats opposing the bill. The unanimity of the parties makes it probable that the bill moved by Judge KELLEY was agreed upon in caucus. Although it received so large a majority in the House, its adoption in the Senate is a question of extreme doubt, as there it will receive a much closer scrutiny than it has been subjected to in the lower branch. Should both Houses adopt it, its signature by the President could be refused, and thus the whole effort defeated. As it is, it only applies to the residents in the District; and as Congress has exclusive power over all local matters, there is no question in regard to the right of Congress to act, should they think proper. It is a matter of expediency and not of legality, and as such there is no need for partisan excitement. To the discretion of our representative we cheerfully leave the issue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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IN
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will be present.
Several eminent Speakers will address the Meeting, including
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J. J. ROGERS, Esq., New York,
COLONEL B. F. MULLIN, Pennsylvania
JEREMIAH CAVANAGH, California.
Lieutenant-Colonel GREENE.
The public is respectfully invited to attend.
Admission—FREE.
Reserved seats for Ladies. 1 17 3t*

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of Matron of the White Department of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the 25th instant.
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DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "Jewish Hospital" is now being held at the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, and will continue until the 20th inst. Haesler's Band will be in attendance every evening. 1 15 6t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANUARY 8 1866.
The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.
H. P. McKEAN, J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE, JOHN ASHHURST,
R. B. CARDEN, STEPHEN COLWELL.
TREASURER
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
1 9 12t

OFFICE OF THE HAZELTON RAILroad Company, No. 303 Walnut street
PHILADELPHIA, January 18 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., equal to THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, free from tax, at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, on and after February 1st next
The transfer books will be closed until February 1st next. ALEX. G. CAW,
1 19 3t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.
A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.
1 19 6t F. R. STARR, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16 1866.
At the election for Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—
A. G. CATTELL, DELL NORLIT,
ALEX. WHILLDIN, BENJ. B. CRAYCROFT,
SAMUEL T. CANBY, HUGH CRAIG,
PHILIP B. MINGLE, ROBERT ERVIEN,
JOHN F. GROSS, JOSEPH LINDSEY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, H. W. CATHERWOOD,
JOSEPH W. BULLOCK.
And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice-President. J. W. TORREY,
1 17 6t Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.
At an Election held on the 9th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
C. H. CLARK, W. G. MOORHEAD,
JAY COOKE, W. S. RUSSELL,
S. A. CALDWELL, GEORGE F. TYLER,
E. W. CLARK, J. A. WRIGHT,
R. B. CARDEN.
And at a Meeting of the Directors this day, C. H. CLARK was unanimously re-elected President.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
1 17 3t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
At an election held on the 10th of January 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
S. A. MERCER, WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS, LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN ASHHURST, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO, WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM, RICHARD C. DALE,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL, PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
FRANCIS TETE.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President
1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT RAILWAY SUIT.

NISI PRIUS COURT—Judge Read.—Pennsylvania Railroad et al versus Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Mr. Gibbons resumed his argument this morning. The defendants have complained that the Secretary of the Commonwealth refused to file in his office a copy of their agreement, and they have admitted that he refused to do so on the ground that he could not see the authority whereby such agreement was made. They furthermore admit that the Attorney-General instructed the Secretary not to place it upon his file. If the agreement was lawfully made, could these State officers have refused to discharge their duties in respect to it?

What the Atlantic Road wanted to effect was to consolidate their railroad with railways in New York and Ohio, with which they were then in working connection. They wanted the exclusive right, and they have not quite accomplished it, although they have secured much ingenious legislation. The Attorney-General very properly could see no authority for opening our territory to foreigners, and allowing their exclusive control of a road from the city of Dayton, in Ohio, to the city of New York.

I understood Judge Church to say that they they had no remedy at all in a case like this, where the Secretary of the Commonwealth refused to file their agreement. In 50 Binney, 87, it was held that where a ministerial act is to be done, and there is no other specific remedy, a mandamus will be granted to do the act required. So the defendants had a remedy at hand if they sustained any injury.

The third section of the act of consolidation provides that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company shall have the same rights and privileges, and be subject to the same restrictions and liabilities, as were the original companies before consolidation. In other words, when the Atlantic Company of Western Pennsylvania becomes consolidated with the Atlantic Company of New York, the chartered privileges granted by the New York Legislature to the corporation of that State are adopted as the law of Pennsylvania, and in like manner, under the provisions of this most extraordinary act, we import from the State of Ohio the legislation of that Commonwealth, and make it part of the law of this State! Was there ever seen such reckless legislation as this? Was there ever a greater infringement upon the rights of this Commonwealth?

I say, your honor, that there is no such corporation in existence in Pennsylvania as the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, for their act of consolidation distinctly says, that a copy of the act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary, with his seal attached, "which shall be the evidence of the existence of this corporation."

My learned friends say we have brought suit against the Atlantic and Great Western Company, thus recognizing its existence. We admit the existence of the company, but not as a corporation known to the law. It is merely a copartnership.

My learned friend has urged that our allies are the New York and Erie Road, and that we have discriminated against Philadelphia and in favor of New York, in our rates of toll. To show how much of a Philadelphia institution is the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, I will produce the *Money Market Review*, of November 25, 1865, published in London (twenty-five days after the execution of this lease and contract with the Catawissa road, in order to form, according to the language of the lease "a great through route to the city of New York"). You will find there an article about petroleum. It contains among other things the exports from New York for 1862-3-4. You might read it through without suspecting the existence of such a place as Philadelphia.

Mr. Gibbons also quoted a speech of Sir Morton Peto at a London banquet, contained in the same paper, wherein Pennsylvania and her interests are entirely ignored, and Sir Morton states that the Atlantic Company sustain the most amicable relations with the New York and Erie Railroad.

The Reading Railroad Company have come into Court, petitioning to be admitted as the ally of this London monopoly. They attack the Pennsylvania Railroad. They assume to be the protector and patron of Philadelphia. Yet there is not a manufacturer in Philadelphia who is not compelled to pay for his coal two dollars per ton more than its legitimate value. And those two dollars go into the treasury of the Reading Railroad Company.

I shall conclude my argument with summing up the points I have endeavored to establish:—First. That the contract between the Sunbury and Erie and the Catawissa roads, containing a grant of the franchises of the former Company is not in its nature assignable to any corporation. Second. That the Catawissa road, having voluntarily divested itself of its railroad and rolling stock, has by that act divested itself of all rights under the contract. Third. That this Court has jurisdiction to restrain the assignment, and direct the cancellation of the contract. Fourth. That the lease between the Catawissa and Atlantic roads is *ultra vires*.

Mr. Cuyler then assumed the duty of concluding the argument for the plaintiffs. He argued that the main point involved in the suit was as to the validity of this lease between the Catawissa road, and the Atlantic and Great Western road, and Western Central roads. He maintained that it was invalid, because no such corporation exists in this Commonwealth as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. Where is the evidence of its existence? They cannot produce any, except an affidavit that their charter was *not* filed away in the State archives.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Angelina Palethorp, trustee of the estate of John H Palethorp, deceased, vs. Gustavus Bergner and Christian Muehleck, now or late trading as Bergner & Muehleck. This was an action to recover damages for the alleged violation of a certain agreement for the leasing of Military Hall, in Library street, in this city, by plaintiff to the defendants.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that on the 8th of June, 1863, the defendants entered into an agreement with her for the leasing of Military Hall at the annual rent of $1800 per annum, for the period of five years, with the privilege of a ten years' lease at the same rent, provided, however, certain improvements, repairs, etc., were made, done, and paid for by the defendants, and the first two stories of the building were brought out to the line of the Mercantile Library Building on the same street.

Under this agreement it is alleged that the defendants entered into the possession of Military Hall, and still continue in possession, but have neglected and refused to bring out the first two stories of the building to the line of the Mercantile Library. Hence the present action for damages. The case is on trial. The defense had not opened when we were obliged to close our report.

R. Palethorp and George M. Wharton, Esqs., for plaintiff. George W. Thorn and William S. Price, Esqs., for defendants.

ORPHANS' COURT—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—This being the regular Orphans' Court day, Court was in session this morning. The usual business was transacted. Nothing of public interest transpired.

Governor Brownlow and the Tennessee Congressmen.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following note from Governor Brownlow:—

"NASHVILLE, January 11.—Editor of the Nashville *Union:*—In your issue of this morning you give an extract from a letter to a Philadelphia paper, written from Washington, representing me as having written several letters to Washington, opposing the admission of the Tennessee members to their seats. I have urged in my letters to Washington *just the reverse*, as I did in my message to the Legislature. I hold that the Tennessee Senators and Representatives ought to be admitted, and they will be.

"If the *Union* were a Rebel sheet, I should not ask this correction.

"Respectfully, etc.,
"W. G. BROWNLOW."

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

COUNTERFEITING.—This morning the Court resumed the case of two men named Brown and Heckel, who stand charged with having been engaged in passing counterfeit money to a large extent. At the time of arrest a considerable amount of spurious notes was found upon them, and in close proximity where the the arrest took place, some six or seven hundred dollars of the same notes were found where they had evidently thrown them away, knowing that if taken with these bills in their possession, the evidence against them would be so strong as not to admit of a single doubt. In their trial before the court the evidence was unmistakably strong, and the prosecutor omitted nothing which could in anywise tend to strengthen the testimony adduced, although the opposing counsel employed every legal point and technicality of evidence to prevent a conviction. After the closing of the evidence and pleadings on both sides, the Judge charged the jury in a very pointed and able manner, setting forth every point of law and evidence bearing upon the case, and showing the evils arising from violations of law prohibiting the issuing and circulating of counterfeit bills. The jury then retired, and had not returned with their verdict up to the time of the present writing. For several months past an unusual amount of counterfeit money has been circulating in Camden and the adjoining villages, consisting of fractional currency and notes of various descriptions, which have been so well executed that most people have been deceived by them. The officers of the law have been vigilant in ferreting out the offenders, and it is quite possible that the two men above mentioned have been largely engaged in the business.

RAILROAD IN CAMDEN.—A number of wealthy and influential gentlemen in Camden have formed an association for the purpose of building a horse car railroad in Camden, extending from Cooper's to Kaighn's Point, through several of the most prominent streets. They will obtain a charter at the present session of the Legislature, and the work of construction will commence at the early opening of spring. The beginning of this road will be only the commencement of enterprise in that line, as a number of others are contemplated, and will speedily be started. These roads cannot fail to be of great advantage to the citizens of Camden, and will contribute in no small degree to the advancement of the city.

CROWDED.—The Station House during the night is pretty well crowded with lodgers, comprising some very pitiful cases, who seek shelter there from the inclement weather. These poor people are of all grades upon which poverty and destitution have lain their squalid hands, and they must suffer intolerable pangs were it not for the provision thus made by the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

"A NEEDY CASE."—In nearly all the papers of yesterday the local columns contained the following:—"A Needy Case." It gave an account of an aged woman who had fallen on the ice and broken her leg. "Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her two sons fought in the Union army during the late Rebellion. She was soliciting food when the accident happened." This morning we visited the case, and report as follows:—

After much difficulty found No. 5 Maynard's court. Found that the poor woman lived in the garret, but the stairs were so narrow and dark that the woman below said I must get a candle, though it was then 10 A. M. While preparing to ascend, a gentleman who resides in the neighborhood, and who had visited and relieved her the day before, enters, and kindly offers his escort.

We light our wax candles, and ascend—up, up those narrow, winding, rickety stairs to a Philadelphia garret. We had neither absorbents nor repellants with us, but on entering the room we had to beat a hasty retreat till the old gentleman—the husband of the disabled woman—put up the window, and admitted a little oxygen. The poor old woman was lying on something like a straw mattress, on the floor, almost destitute of personal or bed clothing. It was indeed a trying case. Her aged husband—a nice man—was her only nurse.

We wound our way with our providential companion and our lighted tapers down stairs; came to the City Pastor's, selected clothing suitable for the case, and are now, in company with Mrs. City Pastor, setting out with our bundles, etc. A more wretched looking location is not in Philadelphia. Yet this garret was neat and as clean as we could, under the circumstances, expect it to be. Any special contributions sent, for the relief of this case to City Pastor will be judiciously applied.

This is a good *sensational* story, and yet it does not compare with the touching, tender, pathetic hundreds of cases that call at City Pastor's house, and come daily under our observation.

The poor lonely widow—still, in many cases, young in years, with a large family of small children, and no work—hungry, cold, naked, and yet nice, modest, bashful, tearful—is the most touching, if not the most needy case. This is the class that needs special attention, and this class is numerous.

Let *them* have our aid, our sympathy, as well as these *extreme* cases. Nay more, for more deserving far are *they*. Yours, etc.,

Miss H. M.,
Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution for "City Pastor."

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE.—This morning about 4 o'clock a general *melee* occurred at the well-known Antietam Saloon, on Ninth street, just below Market. A dance was going on, when a row was suddenly kicked up, and in the fracas the bertender was seriously injured by a blow from one of the party. He was struck upon the head with a billy by some of the rioters. The Antietam is one of the most pestilent dens of infamy which exist in our city. It is wretches of both sexes, and between midnight and dawn it disgorges its foul habitues upon the street, who render the air heavy with obscenity and profaneness. It is a locality that disgraces the city, offends the moral feelings of those resident in the immediate neighborhood, and is well worth the attention of Mayor M'Michael and the Chief of Police. We did not learn whether there were any arrests made, but from the vigor with which the officer sprang his rattle we imagine that some of the rascals must have come to grief. If so, we hope they will receive their just reward.

PRESENTATION OF A TRUMPET.—The handsome silver fire-trumpet voted for at St. Joseph's Fair, and won by the Hibernia Engine Company, was presented to the Company last evening, at the residence of Mrs. George Edwards, to whose charitable labors much of the success of the Fair was due. The trumpet was presented by Rev. Father Blenkinsop, and received on behalf of the Company by Colonel James Page, Robert Tempest, Esq., and John R. Downing, Esq., the President, Vice-President, and Secretary. A fine entertainment followed. The occasion altogether was a most pleasant and interesting one.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Captain Franklin, of the United States Treasury Department, has detected a new twenty-five cent fractional currency note. They are very well calculated to deceive those dealing in small change. The vignette in the centre is bad, the figure having a breastpin, while in the genuine nothing of the kind appears. It would be well for everybody to be on their guard in respect to this matter.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—William Randerson, a lad who says he came from Georgia, was arrested at the Reading Railroad depot last night, charged with the larceny of $38 from a Mongomery county farmer, with whom he had been employed. He had only been there a week when he robbed his employer and fled. The defendant was remanded for trial.

JOHN O'MAHONY.—On Saturday night a grand mass meeting of the Fenians of our city will be held at the Sansom Street Hall. As no larger place could be secured they were compelled to take this one, when if six Academies were engaged all would be filled. John O'Mahony and B. Doran Killian will speak. When we say this we need add no more, as the mere announcement in itself will secure an attendance ten times as large as the Hall can accommodate.

CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.—Yesterday the Twentieth Ward police visited Camp Cadwalader, and arrested eighteen contrabands who had been left there, and had no homes. They had followed regiments from the South, and some of them had been engaged as officers' servants. They were committed as vagrants.

LARCENY.—James Bradley has been committed in default of $800 bail by Alderman Clouds, to answer the charge of stealing a watch from a house in Huntingdon avenue, above Frankford road. The defendant crept in the window.

FATAL RESULT.—Conrad Runser, whose arm was shockingly mangled by being caught in the machinery of a paper mill, at Manayunk, died last evening from the effects of his injuries. The arm had previously been amputated at the shoulder-blade.

ARRESTED.—Thomas Ball, colored, has been committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer the larceny of some goods from the front of a store door at Fourth and South streets. A "pal" of Ball's was arrested at the time the act was committed, which was several days ago.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—John Donahue, the proprietor of a junk shop at Alder and Master streets, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of receiving a lot of stolen rope. He was held by Alderman Fitch.

THE GIVEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—The answer of John Given, whose claim for the City Commissionership is now being contested by Major Weaver, will be filed in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday next.

SLIGHT FIRES—This morning, shortly after 5 o'clock, a slight fire occurred at No. 306 German street.

About 3 o'clock a slight fire also occurred at Patton's plaster mill, Beach street, below Brown.

COMMITTED.—John Norris, colored, has been committed by Alderman Moore to answer the charge of having robbed a woman at Seventh and St. Mary streets of $90.

SLIPPERY PAVEMENTS.—

Pavements all ice some people keep,
Nor ashes on them spread,
And travellers thereon must creep
With danger and with dread.

For, if you save your limbs and nose,
There may be some other vexing woes
Result from such a fall;
The reams in pants none can insure
Unless you do that kind secure
That come from Tower Hall!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human inventions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Approving these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we won d advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

FINE ARTS.—The paintings which have been on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, for the last few days, will be sold, positively without reserve, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Among the collection are many splendid pictures by some of our best American artists, comprising landscapes, river and mountain scenery. Lovers of art will do well to attend this sale, as it will afford the only opportunity to select a good painting for some time.

COAL.—Do you want a superior article of coal, free from dirt, slate, and other impurities, and at a reasonable cost? If so, you can procure the same of W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer in family coal, at his yard, No 957 N. Ninth street, or at his Office, at Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Alter gives his personal attention to the delivery of coal to purchasers, and he guarantees what we have stated, with the other important requisite of good weight.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time, and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

UPHOLSTERY.—Carpets laid, Bedding, Blinds, Shades, and Furniture mended and upholstery work of every description done immediately on call, by as many workmen as are required, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AMBOLINE gives a most attractive and glossy appearance to the Hair. It is composed entirely of fragrant roots, herbs, and flowers, blended with the most luxuriant perfume. It never fails to give entire satisfaction to those who have given it a trial.

A NEW TEA HOUSE.—We invite attention to the opening of the new Red Tea House, corner of Twelfth and Market streets, under the auspices of Messrs. Boyd & Co., who have on hand one of the finest assortment of Teas that can be found in the city, and to which the patronage of the public is most cordially solicited.

THE PHANTOM OF THE FOREST, Emerson Bennett's splendid Backwoods Story; a NEW STORY by the author of "EAST LYNNE;" and a new POEM by FLORENCE PERCY, are all in the SATURDAY EVENING POST for this week.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Curtain Goods and Bedding, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S Old Established House,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 837 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

WE ADVISE ALL OUR READERS to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

FROM tropic flowers that scent the moonlit arcade, Phalon's "Night-blooming Cereus" is made

Phalon & Son, manufacturers, New York. Sold everywhere.

MATTRESSES and Bedding renovated and made up equal to new, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPLENDID SKATING this evening at the Keystone Park, S. Third street and Morris. Brass band in attendance.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, and a gift, worth from 50 cents to $100, bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING at Charles H. Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

THE PHANTOM OF THE FOREST, Emerson Bennett's splendid Backwoods Story; a NEW STORY by the author of "EAST LYNNE;" and a new POEM by FLORENCE PERCY, are all in the SATURDAY EVENING POST for this week.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys', girls', infants', and Misses' Clothing, in endless variety, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING at Charles H. Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

LACE CURTAINS, and Vestibule Laces and Rods, in great variety, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING at Charles H. Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

THE PHANTOM OF THE FOREST, Emerson Bennett's splendid Backwoods Story; a NEW STORY by the author of "EAST LYNNE;" and a new POEM by FLORENCE PERCY, are all in the SATURDAY EVENING POST for this week.

WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No. 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING at Charles H. Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

OLD FURNITURE overhauled, mended, and reupholstered, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING at Charles H. Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING at Charles H. Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FRANCIS—WEMMER.—On Wednesday, the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Getz, by Rev. P. Rhinelander, Rev. S. A. K. FRANCIS to Miss MAGGIE A. WEMMER, both of Philadelphia.

SCHRACK—GRUBB.—At the St. Lawrence Hotel, January 18, by Rev. John McLeod, Mr. RICHARD W. SCHRACK to Miss ANNIE M. GRUBB, both of Chester county, Pa.

TOMLINSON—LONGSTRETH.—On the 18th instant, at the residence of her brother, J. Cooke Longstreth, Esq., by the Rev. P. Stanton, JESSE R. TOMLINSON to LYDIA C. LONGSTRETH, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BAEZELL.—On the 17th instant, GEORGE BAEZELL in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, the Fenonia Lodge, No. 21, I. O. of O. F., the Adolph Trutzschler Lodge, No. 39, A. O. H., and the Franklin Benefical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1722 Germantown avenue, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

DICKINSON.—At Chesnut Hill, on the evening of the 16th instant, JOSEPH DICKINSON in the 78th year of his age, an officer in the war of 1812.

The relatives and friends, and Hiram Lodge, No. 81, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chesnut Hill, on Monday next, 22d instant, at 10 o'clock.

DODAMEAD.—In Camden, on the 17th instant, THOMAS DODAMEAD, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

FELLHEIMER.—In the 70th year of his age, ABRAHAM FELLHEIMER.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, from No. 209 Beaver street, Philadelphia.

HAMILTON.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 305 Aberdeen street, between Union and Spruce, below Third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HEWETT.—On the morning of the 16th instant, ANNA C., wife of Charles Hewett.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, one mile west of Jenkintown Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HEY.—On Tuesday morning, January 16, MOSES HEY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2023 Green street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On the morning of January 16th, Captain BENJAMIN LOWNDES JOHNSTON, eldest son of the late Captain Thomas Johnston, U. S. A.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 188, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1209 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, January 20, at 3 o'clock.

JUSTICE.—In this city, at the residence of her father, No 1732 Green street, on the morning of January 19, EMMA C. JUSTICE, wife of D. J. Justice, of New York, and only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Higy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. (New York "Herald," Raleigh, N. C., and St. Paul, Minnesota, papers please copy.)

KEYSER.—This morning, 17th instant of typhoid pneumonia, ANDREW KEYSER, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 272 S. Second street.

McDANIEL.—On the 17th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William McDaniel.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 1417 Girard avenue, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

FISH SCALERS ARE CONSIDERED BY FISH venders the most eminent tool for removing the scales from their fish. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

BRASS-STOP HINGES, BRASS BUTTS, WITH Brass Pins for avoiding corrosion; Loose Joint Brass Hinges for sewing machine covers, etc., and a variety of the regular kinds of Brass Hinges, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A CRACKED PATE, OR BROKEN LIMB, OR bruised body, may sometimes be prevented by wearing Creepers, when walking upon icy places. Several kinds are for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

SKATES.—STEEL SKATES FOR GENTS AND Ladies; common Skates for Boys and Girls, at

JOHN A. SEEF & CO'S,
1 15 6t* No. 261 N. THIRD, one door below Vine st.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET,
(South Side),
EAST OF THIRD STREET.
Incorporated 1794—Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1866.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Mortgages.	
All of which are first mortgages on city property	$444,300·00
Loan Bonds.	
$50,000 U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1882)	52,500·00
50,000 U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1865)	51,000·00
100,000 U. S. Government Loan, 6 per cent. (1881)	107,500·00
100,000 U. S. Government Loan, 7·30s, (1867-8)	98,500·00
25,000 U. S. Government Loan, on deposit	25,000·00
10,000 Philad'a City Loan (Gas Loan)	8,500·00
10,000 do. Bounty Fund, 1884	18,600·00
90,000 do. do. 1895	83,700·00
30,000 do. do. 1895	27,900·00
100,000 Penn's State Loan, 5 per cent.	89,000·00
20,000 do. do. 6 per cent.	20,000·00
14,000 Cincinnati City Loan	12,600·00
5,000 Wisconsin State Loan	4,600·00
25,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Mortgage Loan, 1870	22,500·00
10,000 Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R. and Transportation Co. loan, 1875	9,100·00
21,000 do. do. 1889	17,640·00
37,000 Ches. and Del. Canal Co. convert. mortgage loan, 1836	33,300·00
40,000 North Pennsylvania RR. Bonds	33,400·00
3,380 do. do. Scrip	2,712·00
20,000 Pennsylvania R.R. Co. Bonds, 1st mortgage, 1880	20,000·00
20,000 Schuylkill Nav. Co. convert. mort. loan, 1882	15,000·00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Co. loan, 1878	13,750·00
8,500 Delaware R Co mort. loan, 1875	8,500·00
5,000 Union Canal Company	1,050·00
Stocks.	
215 shares Philada., Ger. and Nor. RR.	11,335·00
239 do. Phila., Wilm. and Balt. R. R.	14,101·00
100 do. Philadelphia Bank	13,500·00
240 do. Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.	13,200·00
63 do. Germantown and Park Turnpike Co.	1,575·00
35 do. Ches. and Del. Canal Co	2,100·00
19 do. Sch. Nav. Co., (preferred stock)	1,917·50
58 do. Sch. Nav. Co., (common stock)	1,503·00
100 do. North Pennsylvania RR. Co.	3,000·00
5 do. Ocean Steam Navigation Co.	300·00
55 do. Union Mutual Insurance Co.	693·13
39 do. Phœnix Insurance Company.	195·00
Miscellaneous.	
Cash on hand and in bank	120,823·75
Notes receivable, do	159,471·06
Policies, the premiums of which remain unsettled, and debts due in account (all good)	155,082·70
Real Estate—Office of the Company, No. 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia.	22,000·00
Total	$1,731,515·14

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	S. MORRIS WALN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	JOHN MASON,
JOHN A. BROWN,	GEORGE L. HARRISON,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
AMBROSE WHITE,	EDWARD H. TROTTER,
WILLIAM WELSH,	EDWARD S. CLARKE,
RICHARD D. WOOD,	WILLIAM CUMMINGS,
WILLIAM E. BOWEN,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
JAMES N. DICKSON,	ALFRED D. JESSUP.

1 19 3t

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET.

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FULMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

WANTS

WANTED—A LARGE STORE ON MARKET Street, between Eighth and Twelfth streets, for three or five years. Address "ROMO," through the office of this paper. 1 18 3t4p

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties who visit us* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 15 6m*

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 3m
Every article warranted as represented.

INSTRUCTION.

PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE AND BUSINESS LIFE.—Practical Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. Penmanship, Mercantile Calculations, Business Forms, etc., at

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Day and Evening Sessions. Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. 1 17 3t 4p

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 868 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N.E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

TENER & DAVIS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,
MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,
And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.
MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12trn

TO SPORTSMEN.
JAMES E. EVANS, Gun Maker,
Has resumed business at his old stand,
No. 230 SOUTH STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see his old patrons and the public generally.
SPORTING ARTICLES, damaged by the late fire, will be sold at a sacrifice. 1 15 6trp

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public
Motto of Lone Jack—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

ITALIAN MACCARONI
AND VERMICELLI,
FRESH IMPORTED
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 13 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, REDUCED PRICES, FINE CLOTHING, VERY LOW PRICES, WHOLE SUITS, $20. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Debate between Messrs. Kelley and Randall in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 16th instant.

The question coming up on the bill allowing colored men to vote in the District of Columbia,

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor and said:—

Mr. Speaker, the discussion of this bill has been lengthy and the arguments have been ample. I should not feel it necessary at this time to occupy the attention of the House on the subject, but for the fact that my native State, during the course of this debate, has been alluded to. My colleague from the fourth district (Mr. Kelley) has stated to you here that prior to 1838 negroes were allowed the privilege of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania. The gentleman has told the truth in that particular, but he has failed to tell the whole truth. Sir, is he not aware that a judicial decision has been made in Pennsylvania upon this very point? Pennsylvania abolished slavery on the 1st of March, 1780, and ever since that period her legislation has tended to ameliorate the condition of that race, but at the same time her legislation and the position of parties in that State, have uniformly recognized a distinction between the two races. Our Constitution of 1790 contained the word "freemen," and under that provision of the Constitution negroes claimed the right to vote in Pennsylvania, and I believe it is well authenticated that they did vote. But, sir, at the October election in 1835, in the county of Luzerne, a negro applied to vote; the inspectors of the election conducting the polls denied him the right to vote, and his vote was rejected, whereupon a suit was instituted, and a decision given in his favor in the lower court, and that decision was overruled by the Supreme Court in 1837. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Gibson, and his opinions are fully known to every lawyer in this House; he stands as a jurist at the head. The opinion of the court was unanimous, concurred in by four other gentlemen of almost equal talent and reputation with himself. The question turned upon the word "freeman," whether it meant a citizen, and entitled him to vote. That decision of the court, while it was unanimous, was also clear on the point of declaring that the word "freeman" meant white men, and not black men, and that consequently black men were not entitled to vote under the Constitution of 1790.

The question was further agitated until a convention met in January, 1838. My distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was a member of that Convention, and if I misstate anything that there occurred he can correct me. This question was agitated there, and in order to set the matter at rest and have no further equivocal language in the Constitution, the word "white" was inserted by a vote of nearly two-thirds, after a lengthy and one of the most intellectual discussions that has ever taken place in any public body in Pennsylvania. So much for the right of the negro to vote in Pennsylvania. I thought it necessary, in answer to the statement of my colleague that negroes voted in Pennsylvania, to give the true and correct history, both judicial and political.

My colleague stated further that it was the Democratic party which adopted that amendment to the Constitution and deprived the negro of the right to vote in that convention. I am glad to say, from my leading and from my associations with the party, that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania have uniformly been against extending the right of suffrage to the negro race.

Mr. Kelley—Will my colleague yield to me for a moment?

Mr. Randall—Certainly.

Mr. Kelley—I do not understand my colleague to deny that colored men were voters at the foundation of the Government, and thence down to 1835. Do I rightly understand him?

Mr. Randall—I do not deny that some colored people in Pennsylvania voted down to the year 1835. But I say that according to the judgment of the court they voted illegally, when they had no right to vote.

Mr. Kelley—In other words, that in 1835 we had a Dred Scott decision in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall—It was no fabulous or made-up case at all, but a case upon the facts.

Mr. Kelley—Does the gentleman mean to say that the Dred Scott case was a fabulous case?

Mr. Randall—I used the terms so familiar to the gentleman and the party to which he belongs, who constantly call that a fabulous and made-up case. I am not going to be led into a discussion of the Dred Scott decision at this time. I desired to refer the gentleman to the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and he cannot escape from it.

Now, as to the gentleman's allegation that it was the Democratic party who took away from and deny to the colored people the right to vote. Sir, that party have always had the co-operation and the aid of vast numbers of the other party. The Convention which met in 1838 elected, as its presiding officer, Hon. John Sergeant. It was a Whig Convention; its organization was Whig; yet two-thirds of that Convention voted to insert in the Constitution of Pennsylvania the word "white," and I can give the gentleman additional authority, such authority as he has heretofore usually regarded as wise. I allude to the gentleman who is now the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Hon. William L. Meredith. He spoke in that Convention; and for the purpose of edifying my colleague (Mr. Kelley) I will read one or two extracts from his speech there. He says, in the course of his remarks:—

"He was willing to extend political rights as far as he could, with reference to the happiness, well-being, and security of society. But he had doubts as to the propriety of admitting the colored people into our political family, on the footing of others."

Now, is not that sound authority for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), my colleague? Mr. Meredith is the leviathan, so to speak, of the Pennsylvania bar. Again, he says:—

"There is something peculiar in the relation in which the colored race stand to the whites, which renders a distinction inevitable. It has been said that it is enough to show a man is a citizen, to show that he has the right of suffrage. This is not the case. The white man who has not paid a tax, or who is a minor, or who has not been assessed, is not the less a citizen, not the less entitled to protection, yet he is not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage."

Furthermore, let me say to the gentleman that he is seeking to do that here, upon the people of this District, which he failed to make an issue at home. He claims the power to force upon the people of this District negro suffrage. But why does he claim the power to do this here, when he fails to make the same issue in his own district?

Mr. Kelley—The gentleman is slightly mistaken there. When I was quite a young man, and somewhat active in the Democratic party, I united with others in petitioning the Legislature of my State to initiate a change of the Constitution so that every man who was not a pauper or a felon could be a citizen in the full enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship; and I have not a constituent, whether he belongs to my party or that of the gentleman, who does not know that I plead the cause of justice and right, and advocate the extension of suffrage to every tax-paying adult male citizen who has not been convicted of crime.

Mr. Randall—I am glad the gentleman has informed me what his record is. But I want to know whether his action during the last canvass was in favor of negro suffrage? And I want to know if he is willing to answer the question, whether he is willing to go before his constituents at the next election upon that issue? I pause for a reply.

Mr. Kelley—If there be in my district a house into which I have not put a copy of my remarks on negro suffrage, and the gentleman will give me the name of the proprietor, I will send him one. I mean that every man in the district shall know just where I stand, and that I am anxious to give every laboring man the right and power to protect the interests of labor at the ballot-box.

Mr. Randall—Yes, sir; the gentleman is willing that every man in his district shall know that he is in favor of imposing negro suffrage upon people that he has no interest in, or connection with, that he has no right to represent, except through the agency of the Constitution. But, sir, will he go before his constituents and advocate a proposition to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution of Pennsylvania? I appeal to the history of the party in Pennsylvania to which the majority here belong. The distinguished gentleman at the head of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Stevens) reported the Republican platform for Pennsylvania, and I ask whether negro suffrage formed any part of that platform?

Mr. Kelley—The gentleman says I am willing to impose negro suffrage upon people here in the District whom I have no right to represent.

Mr. Randall—I said, "except through the agency of the Constitution."

Mr. Kelley—That excepts the whole case. I was going to refer to our constitutional duty, for I have supposed that under the Constitution it was made the duty of Congress to legislate, and not only to legislate, but that it should exclusively legislate for the District.

Mr. Randall—I admit all that. And yet in the face of the expression of opinion such as we have had here in the District, almost unanimous, and with a vote larger, except in a few instances, than has ever before been polled in this city, we find the gentleman voting to force negro suffrage upon the people of this District, and failing to take any steps to give the same right to the people whom he directly represents, the colored portion of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelley—I would like to ask my colleague (Mr. Randall) whether any steps can now be taken on that subject, or whether the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not provide that it shall be amended only once in five years? And whether it was not amended so as to let our soldiers vote two years ago, to the great disgust of the Democratic party?

Mr. Randall—Yes, sir; the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that the step towards procuring an amendment to that constitution shall be taken at a certain period; and that is the step which I wish to see my colleague have the boldness to take in reference to this question of negro suffrage.

Mr. Kelley—Which step the gentleman will find me ready to take as soon as time opens the door which, is now barred against the movement.

Mr. Randall—Let me ask the gentleman whether, when the Republican party adopted its platform at Harrisburg last fall, that was not the time to declare the true intent of that party on this question of negro suffrage. I know that, when it was affirmed, during that campaign by the Democratic orators, that the true intention of the Republican party was to introduce negro suffrage, the charge was vehemently denied. That cunning politician, Mr. Cessna, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, went so far as to issue an address denying that the right of suffrage was a question in the canvass. My colleague fought under the banner of that gentleman, endorsing, I believe, everything that he said.

I desire only that the true history of Pennsylvania and the true history of the now dominant party in that State, in reference to this subject, shall be fairly and fully known. When my colleague affirms that the negroes had the right to vote in Pennsylvania up to the period of the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, and that the Democratic party were alone responsible for depriving them of that right, I desire that he shall exhibit all the facts, so that this House may understand the whole case, not merely a part of it.

Mr. Kelley—Does the gentleman mean to intimate that I did not advocate colored suffrage during the last canvass in Pennsylvania?

Mr. Randall—I did not hear every speech that the gentleman made; but I read the reports of very many of them, and I never heard or saw anything in his speeches in reference to that.

Mr. Kelley—It may be that the gentleman did not read it in the newspapers; but let him inquire in all the counties in which I spoke, from the Delaware to Lake Erie (and it was in a majority of the counties on that long line) and he will not find a man, woman, or child who heard me, who will not tell him that I advocated colored suffrage.

Mr. Randall—I ask, Mr. Speaker, why the gentleman's party did not put that principle in the platform? Acting with that party, the gentleman was talking one way and looking another, like the boy in the boat, who looked one way and rowed another. The party with which the gentleman acted wanted to gull the people, their orators saying in one place that they were in favor of negro suffrage, and in another place declaring that they were against it. I admit that in northwestern Pennsylvania some of the advocates of that party threw down the gauntlet, and raised the question of negro suffrage directly; but in every other part of Pennsylvania they ignored that question.

Mr. Kelley—I will only remind the gentleman that the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Wards of Philadelphia are not in northwestern Pennsylvania; and in both of those wards I advocated colored suffrage, apparently very acceptably to the people.

Mr. Randall—I have given the gentleman an opportunity to answer my question, and I have answered every question which he has propounded to me. I now desire to ask him whether he is in favor of amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by striking out the word "white" in the clause defining the qualifications of electors?

Mr. Kelley—I reply to the gentleman that I am in favor of striking out that word "white" as soon as the Constitution will permit. I have a high regard for Franklin, Benezet, and the men who with them laid the foundations of our Government and gave to the English language one of the grandest things in its literature, the preamble to the act of 1780, by which Pennsylvania, in the midst of the war of the Revolution, gave to the world the first example of the members of a ruling class, in gratitude to God for blessings bestowed on them, conferring freedom and citizenship upon their slaves. I had rather, sir, pass my life in humble privacy, surrounded and sustained by the spirits of those good and great men, than have the multitude shouting applause for my efforts in a bad cause in the halls of Congress, or elsewhere.

I am for so enforcing the provisions of the Constitution of the United States that its interpretation and application shall be in accordance with what I believe Washington and Madison to have understood it to express. I do not wish to impose upon South Carolina and Mississippi what I am not ready to adopt in Pennsylvania; and as the Constitution confides the election of members of Congress to those who have the right to vote for the lower House of the Legislature, I believe it has also the power to decide who shall vote for the lower House of the Legislature. Therefore, sir, I hope we will pass a law defining who shall vote for the lower House of a Legislature in each and every State of the Union. That will settle all our difficulties, and thencefort h armed rebellion will be impossible.

Signs of Cold Weather.

Punch notes the following signs of a cold snap. It is probably sharp winter weather:—

When you think that you don't know whether the first bell has been rung or not.

When it strikes you that your watch is at least ten minutes fast; and so if you get up when the minute hand is "at a quarter to" you'll be in capital time.

That if you could only be taken out of bed to be washed and dressed in a second by machinery, you wouldn't mind getting up.

That another five minutes' sleep will make you all right for the day.

That it's three minutes to the half-hour, and you'll get up exactly at the half-hour.

That it's just one minute past the half-hour, so you'll get up exactly at the the thirty-five minutes.

That as five minutes won't make much difference, say, get up at the quarter punctually.

The following considerations will also lead you to the conclusion that the winter has come at last:—

That you can't get up without hot water.

That you don't think that water is quite hot.

That he had better bring a little more water, please; and take care that it's quite hot.

That you can't get up until your clothes are all ready for you.

That a little snooze while James is bringing the clothes (and while he fetches some more hot water) will do you all the good in the world.

That when you do get up, you won't be a second dressing.

That you'll get up in exactly *two* minutes from now.

That (the two minutes having passed) you'll just settle what you're going to do to-day, and *then* get up.

That, if that's the first bell, you've plenty of time; and if it's the second, it's no good hurrying up now, as you're late anyhow.

The consideration that is generally required before making a move out of bed, is in itself a pretty sure sign of the presence of winter.

SKATING IN CHICAGO

is something entirely different from skating in Philadelphia. In Chicago the pond owners advertise not only "Ice in splendid condition, band of music in attendance," but still greater attractions. At one it is announced that "Miss Carrie A. Moore, the Concord skater, skates this afternoon." Miss Moore, it seems, has somehow or other taken Chicago by storm. The *Republican* thus speaks of her:—

"Miss Moore wins her own laurels, and wears them with all the grace of a queen. Attired in a crimson silk skirt, a velvet basque trimmed with ermine, and a jaunty skating cap, her *personnel* is attractive in the extreme—at once a model of simplicity and good taste. Her evolutions are natural, graceful, and in perfect harmony with the music. When she waltzes around the inclosure, hundreds of gloved hands beat applause. There is no assumption on her part, no skating for favor. She glides over the icy mirror like a fairy, without effort. Her pirouette excels that of the trained ballet girl upon the sanded stage. It is statuesque and beautiful in the extreme."

Another park owner states that the "original Jack Falstaff, with his original awkward squad, will shortly appear at his park." Another seeks to attract skaters with a grand tournament, at which "valuable (?) prizes" are given to the most graceful and accomplished, and closes with announcing a "benefit for the poor."

—In Minnesota the snow is from two to three feet deep.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 20, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed). G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

12 26 tu&t

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for books, stationery, and printing, required by the City Commissioners for the year 1866 in accordance with ordinance of City Councils approved December 30, 1865, making an appropriation to this Department, will be received at this Office, No 11 State House Row, until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, January 20, 1866. Printed schedules of articles required will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners' Office, on which the bids must be made.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners.
JOHN GIVEN,

1 17 3t

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL."
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 6000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacorah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER.
12 22 28 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. M 13

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected to in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface sealed and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
11 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street. 12 1m

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the
New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES
BAGS,
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 73m

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcessor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 sixth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 1
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 121 3m

5-20s.
7-30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Espillons, Rouleaux, Tonsues, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3p 3m No. 569 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 No. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 6m

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no straps; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

A Deliverance from the Latter-Day Saints.

ESCAPE OF A YOUNG GIRL FROM THE MORMONS—HER SUFFERINGS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Petersburg, Ohio, gives a long account of the adventures of a young girl named Louisa Black, who recently escaped from the Mormon community in Salt Lake City, and endured great suffering. The substance of the story is as follows:—

"On Thursday evening, 4th inst., as a boy was returning from school, across the fields, near Petersburg, on nearing a couple of haystacks he heard plaintive moans, apparently proceeding therefrom, accompanied by faint articulations of a human voice. He distinctly heard the ejaculation, 'My God! my God!' The boy hurried to his home, which was in sight, and told Mr. Davidson what he had heard. Mr. Davidson at once started back with him, and meeting two neighbors on the way, took them along to the stack of hay.

"On reaching the spot, and going round one of the stacks from whence the sounds proceeded, they discovered some rags protruding from the base, and, on investigation, what was their surprise to find a young girl, an entire stranger, literally burrowed in the hay, seemingly helpless, and in a dying condition. She raised a pair of blue eyes to the gentlemen's startled faces, and implored them not to move her, to let her lie there and die, for she was frozen and starved, and aid had arrived too late! How ever, the gentlemen raised her as gently as they could, and though the gentlest motion aggravated her sufferings, succeeded in carrying her back to Mr. Davidson's farm-house. She was evidently not more than sixteen years of age, and scantily and miserably clad. A tattered dress clung around her, and a garment that had once been an underskirt she had torn in two, one strip being tied about her head, and the other wrapped about her feet.

"She avers that she resided in Missouri until the fall of 1864, when her father became infatuated with the Mormon faith (a number of Mormons being settled near them), and in opposition to the wishes of his wife and family, made preparations to remove to Salt Lake City. As he could not be turned from his purpose, his family reluctantly accompanied him, and were numbered among the inhabitants of that city. While Mr. Black was at once enrolled among the 'saints.' They had been there for six months, during which time matters had been growing from bad to worse, when the crisis arrived, in the shape of Mrs. Black No. 2. The family were now wrought up to desperation, and Mrs. Black No. 1, with her three daughters, resolved to make their escape from Utah, at the same time being cognizant that the way was rife with danger, and that if captured death would be their doom. Louisa goes on to say that they succeeded in eluding vigilance, and made their escape from Salt Lake City on the 10th of last June, with only twelve dollars in their purse, and turned their faces towards the States.

"The girl says they kept mostly to the woods and ravines, and all covert places, to avoid discovery, and gave their former home in Missouri a wide berth for fear of the many Mormons there. At length one of the sisters died from exposure and privation, and covering her up in the woods, they still wandered on. Soon another sister perished, and Louisa and her mother alone pursued their flight. At length Mrs. Black lay down; never to rise again. Louisa thinks it must have been in the vicinity of Cleveland that her mother died. Instead of asking any assistance she wandered onward alone. She tells of being at Greenville, Pennsylvania, and of finally arriving at Middlesex, where she says she lay concealed for three days on the farm of Mr. Simonson. This was about the 9th of December.

"She proceeds to relate that she was here found by a couple of horse-thieves, and we next find this young girl, on the eve of December 11, employed as an emissary by these rogues to ride off a horse that they had just stolen from Mr. Simonson's field. She states that they instructed her to go to Oil City, and gave her directions how to get there; also that one of them gave her two bills, a ten and a five, with which to procure subsistence for herself and horse on the route. When asked what she did with the money, she at first did not seem to recollect and at length said she 'spent it,' but did not say what for. However, it is supposed she lost the money. These thieves told her that they would take another route to Oil City, where they would meet her, and take charge of the horse; so that their gang had their headquarters here, and that they had run off many a horse to Oil City. They furthermore boasted that they had stolen a span in Cleveland worth $400. They placed her on the horse, and started her off, and that is the last she saw of them. Instead of taking the prescribed route, Louisa changed the programme by taking a route of her own choosing.

"She finally took refuge in the haystack where she was found, badly frozen."

Musical Items.

—An operetta in one act, called *Chrismas Eve*, has been given with success in London.

—Sim Reevess is very busy singing in England this winter. His popularity is as unbounded as ever.

—Beethoven, among other antipathies, had a great repugnance for beer—a decidedly peculiar antipathy for a German.

—A son of Mendelssohn is engaged in Frankfort in writing the biography of his distinguished father.

—There are to be musical festivals this year both at Worcester and Norwich, England. Mr. Benedict will conduct at the latter.

—The National College of Music of London has dissolved. The Society of British Musicians has also dissolved, after an existence of thirty-three years.

—At the last Exeter Hall performance of *The Messiah*, Louisa Pyne sang the soprano solos, and a new singer, Miss Lucy Franklin, the contralto solos.

—Arditi has composed a new waltz called "Limited Liability," and it has met with the favor of the London public, notwithstanding its dull title. The principal theme is said to be as genteel and catching as the well-known "Il Bacio."

—A new oratorio called *Job* has been produced in Dublin. The music is by Dr. Chipp, and the most striking passages are a chorus, "Blessed is the man;" a soprano air, "Thou art fallen from heaven;" a tenor air, "The Lord is my shepherd;" a chorus, "The Lord is righteous;" a recitative by Job, "My soul is weary," and a concluding fugal chorus, "O sing unto the Lord."

—The widow of William Vincent Wallace has this advertisement in the London musical papers: "Mrs. Wallace (late Helene Stoepel), pianist to the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, begs to announce that, owing to the death of her husband, Mr. Vincent Wallace, she requires to resume her professional duties. Mrs. Wallace attends boarding schools within a circuit of twelve miles, and makes arrangements of a liberal character when there are several pupils in the same family—No. 51 Ordnance road, St. John's wood, and Cramer & Co., No. 201 Regent street."

—Carlotta Patti, at a recent concert she gave at Pesth, was called twenty times before the curtain. A French paper adds the following particulars:—

'After the concert, Alexandre Damas, who was in the audience, requested to be presented to the *cantatrice*, and addressed to her one of those compliments which he alone knows how to use. 'You have had,' he cried, terminating his speech, 'the greatest success which can satisfy the ambition of an artist.' 'But greater success than all,' exclaimed Carlotta, 'to have made your acquaintance, dear master.' 'Oh!' exclaimed Dumas, in an ecstacy of feeling, 'such talent, beauty, *esprit* in a single person is too much!' And opening his arms to the charming artist, he embraced her many times, in presence of some fifty people who surrounded them. The next day he called upon her and wrote in her album these two verses, more remarkable for intention than for correctness of the rhyme:—

"'A CARLOTTA PATTI.

Je me plais a t'entendre, etant homme et chretien;
Mais si j'etais oiseau, j'en mourrais de chagrin.

"'A. DUMAS.

"'As Christian man to hear thee blest am I,
But if I were a bird with grief I'd die.'"

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—Garottinghas lately been revived in London.

—The quarantine which was established on the Roman frontiers on account of the cholera has been abolished.

—The French Government resolves to withdraw from the Extradition treaty with England. The treaty expires in June next.

—The passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles by night is about to be opened to steamers of all flags and classes.

It is stated that Gustave Dore's illustrations of Munchausen were the artistic hit of the Christmas season in London.

—A project has been started for running a pneumatic railway between Liverpool and Birkenhead, under the bed of the Mersey.

—A painting by Rubens, representing the appearance of the Virgin to St. Francis of Assisi, has been discovered in a church in Cassel, Germany.

—The little books published in France by the Society St. Vincent of Paul represent the cholera as a judgment of God on those who do not believe in the devil.

—Queen Victoria always sends a gift of £3 to any poor mother in her dominions who may give birth to triplets. The latest successful candidate for the money is the wife of James Gibson, a weaver of Kilbarchan, Scotland.

—The Emperor Napoleon lately gave an audience to Captain Minie, of rifle celebrity, and it is said approved of a new arm submitted by him, which will probably be adopted for the whole army.

—A Fenian has been captured in London. He was charged with manufacturing pikes for the Fenian Brotherhood, and was sent off to Ireland in care of two members of the Irish constabulary.

—The future wife of the heir-apparent of the crown of Italy, the Princess of Leuchtenberg, is the niece of the Emperor of Russia. The young Princess has been brought up as a member of the Greek Church.

—A cafe singer, Karulz, singing in Madenburg, recently donned a waistcoat of red and white in one song, and put on a false beard in another. The police authorities fined him two thalers for wearing "costume."

—A beautiful bouquet was presented to the Princess of Wales on her birth-day, consisting of scarlet and white flowers, the Danish colors, with letters in flowers in the centre, representing the month, day, and year, the whole being surmounted with choice lace.

—A simple invention was exhibited at the late Birmingham cattle show for making butter by atmospheric action, the air being forced by a plunger into the midst of the milk or cream, which is contained in a cylinder, the result being that in a few minutes butter is made, leaving the milk perfectly sweet for family use.

—A druggist of Bolton, Yorkshire, who had sold a poison which had been put to a fatal use, was convicted by the magistrates recently and fined, under the statute regulating the sale of poisons. The statute requires that the sale should be completed in presence of a witness, and the particulars of it entered in a book. As affirst offence, in this instance the magistrates only inflicted a nominal fine.

—A statue of the Mexican hero Morelos has just been finished by Peatti, an Italian sculptor now in Mexico. The only likeness used by the artist was a small medallion in wax, taken of the subject while he was in prison, and but a short time before his execution. It is above the ordinary size, being six feet six inches in height. As Morelos was a soldier, he is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand.

—The *Invalide Russe* and the Moscow *Gazette* have received interesting intelligence from the Dobrudja. According to their account, some eighty thousand Old Believers, who in former times sought refuge in Turkey from the oppression of their orthodox countrymen, have expressed a wish to return to Russia. They are prompted not only by the lenity recently manifested towards Dissenters by the Czar, but also, and probably more forcibly, by the colonization of Circassian emigrants in their midst.

—Some time ago, a one of the Dumfries' fairs, a young woman, too obviously "from the country," was seen standing with a very perplexed air at one of the street letter-boxes in front of the Mechanics' Institute. She was observed to knock several times on the top of the iron pillar, but obtaining no response, she passed round to the opposite side, and raising the cover of the slit in which letters are placed, she applied her mouth to the aperture, and called loud enough for the amazed bystanders to hear, "Can ye let me hae a postage stamp?"

—The city of Mexico is better supplied with water than any city in the world. It has two immense aqueducts—one seven miles long and the other three—which bring the water from the mountains to the very heart of the city; thence by arteries it is distributed in every direction. There are also numerous Artesian wells in the city and its suburbs. By boring an average depth of eighty feet the water rises several feet above the surface of the earth, and flows in a very bold stream. In many instances this water is not at all brackish, but is as fresh and as sweet as that brought from the mountains.

—The Capital Punishment Commission in England has submitted to the Queen the following recommendations:—

"1. That the punishment of death be retained for all murders deliberately committed with express malice aforethought, such malice to be found as a fact by the jury.

"2. That the punishment of death be also retained for all murders committed in, or with the view to, the perpetration, or escape after the perpetration, or attempt at perpetration of any of the following felonies:—Murder, arson, rape, burglary, robbery, or piracy.

"3. That in all other cases of murder the punishments be penal servitude for life, or for any period not less than seven years, at the discretion of the court."

—The *Omnibus* of Naples relates the following story of a man who found means to turn to account the popular apprehension of poisoners, which has prevailed there since the appearance of the cholera. The individual in question being exceedingly hungry, and having only a single coin of the value of a sou, laid it out in the purchase of powdered sugar, and as he passed by the stand of one of those open-air cooks who made a kind of pancake called *frittare*, he dropped, apparently by accident, some of the sugar into the frying-pan. He was instantly seized by the bystanders as a poisoner caught in the act. He denied vigorously the truth of the allegation, and at last, to prove his innocence, offered to eat the contents of the pan. This proposition was accepted, and he accordingly despatched the pancake with great relish, and then walked off well satisfied with the success of his trick.

—A new "crime," which is creating some terror in the feminine breast, has just come to light in Paris. A hair-dresser in the Quartier Montmartre has been charged before the police court with a series of singular assaults. With the assistance of an accomplice, who appears to be known by his associates as "the assassin," he has been in the habit of enticing into his shop poor ignorant girls with fine heads of hair, and then depriving them, by violence, of their locks, not unfrequently adding insult to injury. The police discovered in his shop numerous letters from his victims, upbraiding him with his cruelty. A young girl of sixteen had the courage to denounce the ruffian to the police, undeterred by his threats of having her imprisoned as a vagabond, and there is abundance evidence to ensure his conviction. The only defense was that he dealt largely in false tresses and chignons, and was obliged to find material the best way he could.

—The Russian *Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes the following details of the assassination of an actor named Koulebiakina: "Some time since a company of actors arrived from Tambof at Balachef, in Russia, where they gave some representations. At the close of one of the performances, M. Koulebiakina was invited to supper by one of the spectators. Whilst taking their seats in a restaurant, they were accostes by a certain M. Dokoukine, a landed proprietor of the neighborhood, known for his quarrelsome character. He reproached the actor with having played his part ill. 'Will you replace me?' said the latter, 'and I shall then see what you can make of it.' Although this reply was perfectly inoffensive, M. Dokoukine gave the other a slap in the face, and in return was attacked by the actor, and received a good beating. The bystanders separated the combatants; champagne was brought, and peace appeared to be made. But M. Dokoukine was bent on vengeance. He returned to his own house, loaded a fowling-piece with ball, and proceeding to the hotel inhabited by M. Koulebiakine, knocked at the door of his apartment. The actor opened it to inquire what was wanted, and was immediately fired at point blank by the other. 'Why have you killed me?' gasped the dying man. 'Because you deserved to die like a dog,' was the reply. The assassin then entered the coffee-room of the hotel, extended himself on a sofa, and went to sleep as if nothing had happened. In the meantime, however, messengers were sent to the police, to a surgeon, and to a priest. M. Koulebiakine confessed himself, took the sacrament, and died a few minutes after. M. Dokoukine was awakened and taken off to prison, where he still is, awaiting his trial."

—A funny scene occurred in the streets of Manchester, England, last month. The keepers of an elephant belonging to a menagerie were taking the animal through one of the public thoroughfares at 1 o'clock in the morning, when the passers-by became frightened at the unusual spectacle, and the police attempted to arrest the elephant. His keepers, however, stimulated him to resistance, and the elephant's trunk proved more than a match for the clubs of the officers. He struck the men, and they fled for their lives.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture or Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book —, pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, A. D. 1865, and received in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book —, pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111 to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, A. D. 1865, and received in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book —, pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111 to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles or road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS.

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1224 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the aforesaid lands, property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

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WALL PAPERS.

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WALL PAPERS.

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HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture or Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book —, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Sinker township, Blair county, thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3 6 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 360 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 381 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1230 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse to owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2075 feet in length and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 660 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Ashannon creek; together with the right of way there for, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary there or.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 222 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, tenements, and appurtenances so and thereto.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station 15 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances necessary thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station 14 feet by 14 feet, with good wells situated, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances necessary thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 43 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 50-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet

One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet,

One iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land, and appurtenances necessary thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10 000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia

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Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,

No. 8 SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 15 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11 30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark Elkton North-east, Perryville, Havre-de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and take passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 4 04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2 30 P. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line (Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M., and 10 02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 5 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket office, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

WILLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4 30 P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad also, on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Fleming-ton New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunka Chunk with all points on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A shipping memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
111 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 10 3½, 4, 5 5½, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 4, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1 6 5¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾ 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 20 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7¼, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This evening, for the benefit of Mrs. John Drew, the charming comedy of *The Follies of a Night* will be given. Mrs. Drew, in the "Duchess de Chartres," has a part to suit her entirely. Mr. Rankin will play the "Duke;" Mr. F. F. Mackay, "Dr. Drugendraft;" Mr. Stuart Robson, "Pierre Paillot;" Mrs. Crease, "Mad'lle Duval;" a very fine cast. The piece itself is full of wit, spirit, and plot. *Fortunio* will follow.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening, for Mrs. Wood's last benefit in this city, the amusing burlesque of *Mazeppa* will be given, Mr Fawcett taking the part of the hero, whilst Mrs. Wood will take the part of "Ouiska" Mrs. Wood is so handsome, so full of fun, so genial, and so fascinating, that we admire and like her in everything, forgiving even her faults; but in burlesque she is entirely in her element.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Red Rover* and *The Sleeping Beauty* will be given for the last time. On Monday, the great revival of *Arrah-na-Pogue*, when Miss Orton will play "Arrah," she being the original "Arrah" in this country. Mr. Glenroy will appear as "Shaun the Post," a performance for which he has obtained the greatest eulogiums from the New York press.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—*The Field of the Cloth of Gold* is played to-day, both afternoon and evening Mad'lle Zanfretta on the tight rope is one of the marvels of the age—so easy and so graceful is she, that she seems to tread on air.

HELLER.—That modern enigma, that traditionary curiosity and impenetrable mystery, the Sphynx of Heller, draws nightly crowds to Concert Hall. Whether it be human, satanic, or divine, is a question which is discussed by all who witness it for days after seeing it. The effect upon the audience of the pallid bust—speaking, eating, drinking, and smoking—with all the statuesque effect of sculpinary, is positively horrible. The ladies turn as pale as the Sphynx, and the gentlemen, with all their wisdom, acknowledge the deception insoluble. With no other attractions, this one wonder is enough to draw full houses for months. All who love the mysterious should not fail to see it.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Jarvis' Matinee takes place at 4 o'clock to-day. The selections are of the highest order. Mr. Jarvis holds a first rank both as a musician and pianist, and he has hosts of admirers and friends. His matinees are always a great success.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal for to-morrow afternoon:—

Ouverture—"Neron".....Reissiger
Shadow Dance, from "Dinorah".....Meyerbeer
Ideale Kuenstler Ball Waltz.....Lanner
Andante from 11th Simfonie.....Haydn
Ouverture—"Macbeth" (first time).....L. Spohr
Entre Acte and Quartet from "Martha".....Flotow
A Summer Night in Denmark—Galop.....Lumbye

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The concert given by Mr. Rice at the Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow evening, promises to be a great success. The talent engaged cannot fail to draw a crowded house.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.—The vast number of curiosities collected together at this new establishment seem to have struck the right vein in the popular fancy, if we may judge from the crowds that are continually going in and out. The petite lady, Miss Lizzie Reed, and her antipode, the Nova Scotian giant, are rather the finest specimens of humanity, in their particular line, that have yet been presented to our community.

Jeff. Davis—The Alleged Plot for His Rescue.

The Southern account of the alleged plot to rescue Jeff. Davis is given by the Richmond *Enquirer* as follows:—

"The 'Rebel' sojourners at Old Point Comfort—most of whom have been engaged there in the United States Ordnance Department—were startled and surprised on Sunday morning by the promulgation of an order requiring them to leave the place. One hour was given them to depart; and, as no steamer was at hand, they passed the night at Hampton, and yesterday morning 'run the gauntlet' to the wharf at Old Point, and took the steamer to Richmond. They numbered between forty and fifty men, many of whom left their baggage behind in their hurry. The agent of the National Express and Transportation Company, located at the Point, being in the 'Rebel' category, unable to bring off his office property, turned over his keys and the contents of the office generally to the agent of the Adams Express Company, who happened to be a Northern man.

"The reason assigned for this summary order was a report that a plot was in progress to rescue Mr. Davis. Upon what amount of truth this report was based we have no means of ascertaining, as the whole procedure was in accordance with an order from the War Department at Washington, which, it is to be presumed, acted upon secret evidence, the particulars of which it has not yet thought proper to divulge. In pursuance of the details of the order, the guard on duty at and around the fort was trebled, and the bridges over the moat were drawn. The 'exiles' who reached the city last night report that the restrictions upon the privileges of Mr. Davis had been increased, and that now he was not even permitted to speak to the lieutenant of the guard placed over him.

"It seems that the alleged plot to rescue Mr. Davis has been suspected for some days past, and the sentries had been increased, and a strict surveillance instituted throughout the fortress and its environs. No vessel arrived without being searched; not even a canoe or a fishing smack was permitted to touch the shore without being met and inspected by a military guard; while during the night an armed vessel has been put on patrol duty in the Roads in front of the fortress. Every defensive preparation necessary to anticipate and repel a formidable assault has been made."

The Death of Captain Rufus Choate.

Rufus Choate, only son of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, died at Dorchester on the 15th instant. When our civil war broke out Mr. Choate was in the practice of the law in this city, having, for a young man just starting in his profession, a large clientage. Everything looked prosperously for him. There was every inducement—selfishly speaking—for him to remain at home. But the echoes from Sumter had scarcely ceased before he had offered his services to the Government—"for the war."

He was determined, to use his own language, "to see the thing through," and for this reason, among others, joined the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, which was, we believe, the first in the country organized for that length of time. Mr. Choate remained with his regiment till the autumn of 1862, when the disease which attacked him shortly after he joined the army compelled him to resign his commission.

His sufferings during the last four years have been almost uninterrupted and almost incredible. Yet during the whole he showed the same sweetness of temper, the same patience, the same uncomplainingness that had always characterized him. "And yet they say I suffer," said he, when the horrors of Andersonville were read to him.

The testimony of his brother officers is unanimous as to his wit, his humor, and his unfailing humanity. When he resigned his commission one of them wrote, "Choate has left, and with him goes the life of the regiment. No more fun now, but simple duty." At the battle of Cedar Mountain he and three other officers of the same regiment were so ill that none but themselves thought of their taking part in the impending conflict. Not so they, however. They were helped or carried on to the field. One present wrote:—"All our officers behaved nobly. Those who ought to have stayed away wouldn't. Goodwin, Cary, Choate, and Stephen Perkins were all quite ill, but would not stay away from the fight. Choate is the only one of the four not killed. It was splendid to see those sick fellows walk right up into that shower of bullets, as if they were so much rain."

The reveille has now sounded for the last of the noble four, and he has gone to join his comrades and answer to his name when the roll is called.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE FENIANS.

Important Session of the Senate—What They Propose to Do Regarding the Stephens Publications and Recent Events—The O'Mahony Division—Great Activity Imparted by Stephens' Indorsement—The Two Systems in Full Blast.

The Fenian Senate met yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, No. 734 Broadway. The papers say that they met to try the O'Mahony Senators (Sinnott, Meany, and Mullen); but it is a graver cause that summons them from their distant abodes. The question of holding a Congress to organize their division as O'Mahony has seems the principal question pending action. The telegraphic report from Buffalo regarding this matter is premature and unauthentic. The question has not been acted upon as to place or time, or in any of its bearings. It will be heard from during the coming days.

The Stephens-Mahony publications will of of course come up. These publications the Senators do not regard as "a decision" in any light, even if genuine. They say the Senatorial division of Fenianism comprises two-thirds of the working brotherhood throughout the country, and that Stephens knows better than to wipe that body off in the gladiatorial parlance of "cutting and hacking," which appears in the alleged letter of the 22d December.

THE SENATORS ACKNOWLEDGE STEPHENS, BUT REPUDIATE THE LETTERS—THEY EXPECT STEPHENS TO "SICKEN" AND TURN TO THEM.

The epithets "wretches," "traitors," "dogs," etc., applied to the three hundred thousand workers as much as to the Senators (for the Senatorial rank and file are immeasurably more radical anti-O'Mahony men than Michael Scanlan, or any other Senator), shut off this letter in any event they claim from the character of "a judgment in the case," and mark it as "a blind ebullition of passion worthy of no respect, wherever it comes from." They, therefore, repudiate this document *in toto*, and it is not expected to receive a moment's attention in their councils.

Still, they do not pretend to repudiate Stephens and his I. R. B., for they still fail to realize that such sentiments ever proceeded from him, and they do not tax him with them. Some few concede that O'Mahony, having his ear as Head Centre, may have startled him with stories of "the Senate's giving up Ireland for Canada," deserting his I. R. B., etc., and by having further bound himself to a reform of his "drag chain policy," as it is termed by Stephens; and to give cordial aid hereafter may have evoked from Stephens the appointment as his financial agent here.

In that case they say they are content to let Stephens enjoy his *prestige*, satisfied, they say, that "if he does not die of the dose, he will surely sicken in quick time," and turn gladly to the sterling power of non-O'Mahonyism, which, they say, will ever be ready to lend their strong hand to the Irish republican work. But the Senators from far and near protest, in the most solemn manner, that they "could never again touch O'Mahony and his establishment with a forty foot pole."

THE SENATORIAL DIVISION TO SOUND THE TOCSIN SINGLE-HANDED, AND "HEAD OFF O'MAHONY" HERE AND IN IRELAND.

The course, then, on the assumption of Stephens' recognition of O'Mahony, seems to lay on their own account for the time being. And in this position they would assuredly be on the outside track, and O'Mahony's party, if in *rapport* with the I. R. B., would have a decided advantage. It is only as part of a general system of which the Irish movement will be the chief central figure that an American body can claim consideration from Fenians.

The Senatorial party, with their dash, genius, and military talent, may, it is true, come to a sprightlier culmination, and if the tocsin cry sounds, and the work is followed up well against the red coats anywhere, they will engross public attention and sympathy here and head off the O'Mahony system, and become a more available body. Then, they assume, Stephens would gladly smile fraternally upon them, and, for the rest, the I. R. B. would see to it that such powerful co-operators should not be ostracized and "hacked off" for the sake of any man or establishment.

"With hopes like these" do the noble Romans cheer themselves, and hence they are working heartily for the good day coming. For the present, however, and as long as they seem to rest under the ban of Stephens, they are literally destined to have up-hill work of it.

THE SESSION YESTERDAY.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday were mostly of a preliminary character, nothing of public interest having transpired. To-day they will meet again, and be in better working order. The manifestations from the country are coming in fast in the shape of remittances and documents of endorsement. These latter, however, have now acquired a sameness in the public prints, and it is only acts, not words, that will command any attention.

THE O'MAHONY DIVISION—VITALITY IMPARTED BY STEPHENS' LETTER.

This division of the F. B. manifests the greatest possible activity and cheer at present. Collectors with their books swarm the city, canvassers are all through the country, organizers are everywhere at work, and on all sides there is evidence of success and vitality, owing, no doubt, to the assurance from Stephens that the old "drag chain policy" was forsworn at last, and that "John" had given assurance of pulling bravely hereafter in the common harness.

HOW THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON—ENDORSEMENTS AND SUPPORT OF THE WORKERS.

The effect of the whole proceedings through the country were not at first very encouraging. But when Stephens' commission was received and communicated by O'Mahony to the circles, many a waverer took better heart, and the O'Mahony mercury quickly rose up above zero again. At present there is great devotion manifested towards O'Mahony by his followers, and thousands of true patriots in the city and country are pulling strongly and all together for the Irish Republican brotherhood under his management.

The most exigent now have little fears that there will be any reversion or detention of any funds from the I. R. B., for the sharp eye kept upon each other by either management will preclude shuffling and insure directness and faithfulness all around. The O'Mahonyites have literally buckled on the armor, and are expecting to do a grand work now by the side of "the men in the gap" for the promotion of the common object.

O'Mahony will most probably strain every nerve to sustain the home body; in fact, he must from motives of self-preservation, if nothing else; for a return of slackness or coldness towards the home men might evoke at any moment from Stephens a revocation of his decree of approval, and that would leave the fortunes of the house of O'Mahony in the poorest plight imaginable, while the rival division will be watching for every chance to instal themselves in the favor of the central movement, which seems to be a necessary passport to the hearts and purses of the American Irish people.

The O'Mahony side, like the Senatorial, are in receipt of voluminous evidences of good will from Circles and supporters in all quarters. They are mostly of a class with what we have been publishing, and have no freshness for our readers.

BUSINESS AT UNION SQUARE.

Business has not yet resumed the vigor it is expected to do in a few days at Union square. The different Circles throughout the country are waiting to hear the result of the Convention from their delegates before commencing active operations.

Many of the delegates have taken with them several thousand dollars' worth of bonds to dispose of. These are of so large amount, that, if sold, it will place the Head Centre in a position to command sufficient funds for active operations soon.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The public library in Boston now contains 120,000 volumes, and has a yearly circulation of 190,000.

MRS. GRINDER.

THE PRISONER'S CONDITION.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of last evening contains the following:—

Report of the Medical Commission.—HARRISBURG, January 17.—The medical commissioners appointed by Secretary of State Slifer, consisting of Doctors John Curwin, of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, J. R. Reed, of the Dixmont Hospital, and James S. King, of Pittsburg, for the purpose of inquiring into the mental soundness of the unfortunate Martha Grinder, under sentence of death for poisoning Mrs. Mary Caruthers, have transmitted a report by telegraph from Pittsburg to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The commissioners give a full account of their interview with the prisoner, and unanimously agree that she is not even tainted with insanity. Secretary Slifer has decided, in view of this fact, not to interfere with the decision of the Court. No respite will be granted, and, therefore, the execution must take place on Friday.

AN AFFECTING INTERVIEW.

George Grinder, the husband of the prisoner, was arrested some time after his wife for supposed complicity in the murder of Miss Jane Buchanan, but nothing was produced to criminate him, and the Court ordered his discharge. Since that time he has visited his wretched wife in her cell several times, and their interviews have been of an ordinary character. Yesterday another interview was allowed them, that was, however, particularly affecting. The prisoner had been informed that all hope of a respite was past, and when she met her husband, the thought of being at last forced to bid him a long farewell seemed to flash across her mind, and as she related to him the painful intelligence, she completely broke down, and for some time could not be restored. Her whole nervous system gave way. She sobbed as though her heart would break. She continued to be hysterical for a considerable time, and so affected her husband that he too gave way to his feelings, and the unhappy pair mingled their tears together. Warden White, who was present at the time, relates the facts as trying to the feelings of any human being. He saw that the presence of the husband was likely to render his prisoner more helpless and feeble than ever, and he accordingly ended the interview as soon as possible. When Mr. Grinder left the jail he went out like one utterly broken in spirit and inconsolable.

MRS. GRINDER'S SPIRITUAL CONDITION.

The prisoner is fortunate in having secured for her spiritual adviser the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of deep piety, whose sympathizing nature finds ample vent in unremitting attentions to her future and eternal welfare. Since her conviction he has been regular in his visits to the cell of the condemned one. Mrs. Grinder has usually shown an adequate appreciation for the kindness thus manifested in her behalf, and since the commission closed its labors, she has felt a stronger desire than ever for the prayers of her pastor. Yesterday, she requested that he might be sent to see her in the evening. We understand that her wishes were complied with, and that the unfortunate woman gave unmistakable tokens of heartfelt contrition.

WILL THE PRISONER CONFESS?

In view of this fact it has been suggested that Mrs. Grinder will, probably, make a full confession of her crime. The evidence produced at the trial was so clearly against her that no one who reads it over with care can entertain any doubts about her guilt. If she is really preparing, then, for the solemn scene at a judgment bar more terrible than any here below, let us hope that the first step towards that end will be an acknowledgment of her offense against both human and divine laws. We were told, last night, that her condition had considerably improved, but we could not discover any reliable facts concerning her confession, which, we believe, has not yet been made.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

Sheriff Stewart, upon learning the result of the Commissioners' visit to the jail, concluded, without further delay, all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the sentence of the law, to-morrow. The scaffold upon which Marschall and Frecke were executed still remains standing in the jail yard, with the fatal trap-door down, just as it was left last Friday afternoon, at the close of the terrible scene which took place at that time. This same scaffold will be used at the execution to-morrow, and either one of the hempen cords which strangled the wretched Boyd's Hill murderers be placed about the neck of the modern Borgia.

The Sheriff has issued a limited number of passes to witness the fate of the prisoner. But the demand for them is exceedingly great, even females of respectable families having expressed a desire to be present on the occasion. The sight will, in all probability, be unusually fearful. The physical condition of the prisoner is such as to warrant the belief that she will have to be carried to the scaffold—a scene almost too terrible to contemplate—and without the power of standing on her feet, be launched into eternity. It will be seen by the special telegram of our Harrisburg correspondent that the report of the medical commission was received at the office of the Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of State, yesterday afternoon, and that that official has decided, in view of the opinion of the commission, that no respite shall be granted.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a bill to restrict the fees of soldiers' claim agents to $10, and to punish by fine and imprisonment the exaction of a larger sum under any circumstances. Referred to the Committee on Military Claims.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of the citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the abolition of all laws making a distinction on account of color. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) presented the credentials of William Marvin, Senator elect from the State of Florida, which were ordered to lie upon the table.

At ten o'clock the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) took the floor in opposition to the measure.

House of Representatives.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Navy Appropriation bill.

VICTIMS OF THE SEA.

Paroled Pennsylvania Prisoners Who Went Down Last April in the Ill-fated Steamship "General Lyon."

We have received from F. W. Foster, formerly Superintendent of the United States Sanitary Commission at Wilmington, N. C., the following list of the paroled prisoners and discharged soldiers who sailed from that port in the ill-fated steamship *General Lyon*, on the 28th of March last. Mr. Foster says his object in sending the list is that "many may learn the fate of their dear friends through the Associated Press." He adds that he "will answer all communications or inquiries in relation to deceased soldiers in the South, who belonged to the United States army."

M. Robbins, 11th Pa.	G. H. Saumurs, 9th Cav.
W. Williams, 142d Pa.	J. Sturz, 148th Pa.
C. Cox, 191st Pa.	J. Johnson, 18th Pa. Cav.
J. Wimbress, 2d Pa.	J. Gates, 191st Pa.
H. Ely, 7th Pa. Reserves.	W. Burgen, 16th U.S Art.
W. Milton, 4th Pa. Cav.	A. Cochrane, 180th Pa.
E. Christian, 101st Pa.	A. Northam 2d Pa.
H. McDonel, 10th Pa.	J. H. Bradley, 5th Pa. Cv.

—The *Reichenbach Wochenblatt*, a German paper, states that at a recent meeting of the Patriotic Club of that place, the President, Count Oriolla, after calling attention to Russia's favorable position in the Duchies, added, that the Emperor Louis Napoleon had lately said to Count Bismarck:—"Dear Count, I have always liked you, but now I love you still more, since I see what extraordinary success you have had.'

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FREEDMEN IN TEXAS.

Equal Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 19.

The Freedmen.

The Freedmen's Bureau has information that large numbers of freedmen who went to Texas are returning to Louisiana and other States, not liking Texas. They say there is too much beef, and not enough bacon there. A consolidated report of freedmen's schools in the South has been made up, showing in November last 631 schools and 75,334 scholars.

The Equal Suffrage Bill.

It is believed that the District negro suffrage bill will pass the Senate substantially as it passed the House, and by a two-thirds majority.

The President and the Suffrage Bill.

The opposition members of Congress claim that the President will veto the House bill on equal suffrage if it passes the Senate; there is little doubt that it will pass the Senate. A leading member of the Cabinet expressed the opinion last night that the bill would be vetoed; but prominent members of the House and Senate are confident to the contrary.

The New Loan Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee have imposed secrecy upon its members in reference to its action upon the Loan bill.

The "Idaho" Claim.

The Naval Committee of the House is considering the petition of Mr. Forbes, asking payment for the *Idaho*, which is not yet constructed. The contract price was six hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Forbes claims that he has already spent nine hundred thousand upon her.

Rebel Steamers.

The Navy Department has ordered the Rebel steamer *Florida* to be fitted out at our Navy Yard for a one year's cruise, and a complement of officers have already been ordered to her.

The ram *Stonewall* is being prepared for experiments, and is being overhauled. In about a week she will be opened to the public. It is said that the Government will take out her spars and guns and use her as a ram.

Constitutional Amendments.

The House Judiciary Committee had up the subject for further Constitutional amendments, but came to no conclusion. Enough is known, however, to render it certain that the Committee will, at an early day, report an amendment providing that where black men are not entitled to vote, they shall not be represented in Congress.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—Flour is quiet. Wheat firm and advancing; white 86@90c. Corn firm at 92c. with a light supply; yellow active at 80c. Oats dull. Cloverseed active at 8·12½@8·25. Provisions firm. Lard is quoted at 19c. for Western. Sugar dull. Whisky firm and excited; Western $2·30@2·31.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Stocks lower at the Board. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Cumberland Preferred, 44½; Michigan Southern, 68½; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 103; Missouri 6s, 77½; Erie, 89½; Coupons, 1881, 103½; ditto, 1862, 103½; ditto 1864 101½; ditto, 1865, 101½; Treasury 7·30s, 98@98½; One year Certificates, 98½; Gold, 138½. Stocks were better after the board.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
SALE OF 100 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.
On FRIDAY EVENING next, 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 chesnut street, will be sold about 100 Superb Oil Paintings, comprising works of rare merit.
Now open for examination. 1 16 4t

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ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE SALOON, Corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, COMMENCING TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, and continue every evening until further notice.
THE ORIGINAL PEAK FAMILY OF SWISS BELL RINGERS,
VOCALISTS, HARPIST, VIOLINIST, AND PIANIST,
240 SILVER BELLS,
A BEAUTIFUL CHIME OF SILVER STAFF BELLS,
the only one in the world.
The Peak Family will be assisted by
MR. J. F. SPALDING (Solo Violinist,)
MR. A. J. WHITCOMB (Solo Harpist)
MISS MINNIE CHASE (Pianist).
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
The Piano (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at the Music Store of Charles W. A. Trumpler. Ticket Office open from 8 till 4.
Admission 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 19 2t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

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A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
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1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR
INSURANCE ON LIVES
AND
GRANTING ANNUITIES,
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000,

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, the following statement of their assets on the 1st December, 1865:—

Real Estate,
League Island, Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents..... $288,102·45

Bonds and Mortgages,
On unincumbered property..... 537,180·93

Loans on Call,
With ample collaterals..... 591,002·01

Debts Due to Company,
Including advances in trust estates.... 44,683·27
CASH..... 109,869·00

Stocks and Loans,

112 shares	Commercial Bank.	
304 "	Far. & Mec. Bank.	
161 "	Philadelphia Bank.	
45 "	State Bank, Camden.	
666 "	Locust Mt. Coal Co.	
200 "	Minehill & Schuylkill Haven.	
244 "	Cleveland & Mahoning.	
32 "	Delaware Bridge Co., Easton.	
200 "	In Co. N. America.	
103 "	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	
217 "	Lehigh Valley RR.	
29 "	Pennsylvania RR.	
50 "	North Penna. RR.	
662 "	Lehigh Coal & Nav.	
$732,850	U. S. Loans and certificates.	
170,332	Pennsylvania loans.	
284,180·21	Philadelphia.	
16,200	Pittsburg.	
20,000	Wyoming Valley.	$2,085,151·07
5,000	Allegheny City.	
21,680	North Pennsylvania RR.	
30,600	Junction RR.	
25,000	McKean and Elk Co.	
27,000	Lackawanna and B.	
26,000	Sunbury and Erie RR.	
20,000	Western Penna. RR.	
49,400	Penna. RR., 2d mort.	
8,000	Elmira and W.	
40,000	Phil adelphia and Erie.	
60,000	Little Schuylkill RR.	
1,000	Lehigh Valley.	
15,401	Lehigh Coal and Nav.	
71,172·68	Ches. and Del. Canal.	
144,000	Del. and Raritan Canal.	
26,000	Tennessee	
26,000	New Jersey.	
20,000	Cleveland and M.	
6,000	Fayette Co., Ky.	
20,000	Hamilton Co., O.	
		$3,656,294·33

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.
At an election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, the 15th instant the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh,	William Harmar,
Henry J. Williams,	John R. Wucheter,
Wm. Penn Hutchinson,	M. Geo. P. Campbell,
Joseph Swift,	Adolph E. Borie,
William H. Hart,	Samuel Norris,
William S. Vaux,	Alexander Biddle,
Joshua B. Lippincott.	

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
1 18 3t WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
809 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has always on hand a beautiful assortment of Diamond Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Studs, and Diamond Sets, all of which will be sold at less than usual prices.
Diamonds mounted to order in the latest styles, and most substantial manner.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware
In great variety.
Plain Rings, a large assortment always on hand
Engagement and Wedding Rings in case or made to order.
Silver Ware for Bridal presents in all styles.
Watches repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed.
P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange. 12 20

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.
Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½ 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31½, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 5., 62½, 75, 81 and $1·25. 1 13

COTTON GOODS.
WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 44 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 37 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 2m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1·42½ and $1·25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1·50 and $2·00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·68.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3m N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Is now offering his entire *stock* of Dry Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.
French Merinoes—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Magenta Poplin, only $1·00
Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplins; cheap.
5000 yards, one half yard wide, English Merino, only 75 cents.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top full Ladies' size, only $2·25; worth $3·00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Plain Canton Flannel only 33 cents.
The good Old Pembertons only 35 cents
Hamilton's and other makes, low.
Call and get Bargains. 10 26th 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLACK GROS GRAINES.
Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
1 2 3m N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who sells and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

BAKERS' AND FAMILY FLOUR,
"Pride of the West." "Musselman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."
BROOKE & PUGH
1 6 1mo Nos. 1761 and 1763 MARKET Street.